PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM.
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No. 54,341.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. Saturday 1908.				
22nd Feb.	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	8639		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7346	BRITANNIA	6535
14th "	ARABIA	7901		
21st "	CARTHAGINIA	7888	MOOLTAN	9421
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	6294	HIMALAYA	6926
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7905		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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BOMBAY.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,366	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	6,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	6,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	... .	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	28th Feb,	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar,	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriswa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriswa	29nd July	9th Aug.,
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.	12th Aug	26th Aug.

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Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 24th Feb.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,270	Thur. 27th Feb.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
DUSSA	2,170	Frid. 21st Feb.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "WARDONGA, 2,313 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KOLA," 1,270 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahormera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Amarah and Bagdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "SATARA," 5,272 tons, sailing on or about 22nd February calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,819 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
19th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4782	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4782	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	23rd Feb. 1908.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	24th Mar. 1908.
* YORWARTS	8260	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th Feb. 08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th "
CASTALIA		6,300	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th "
CASTALIA		6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 575
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
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Salesman,
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BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,
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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	68 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	72 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	66 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

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The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
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GLADIATOR 12 h. p. TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
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GLADIATOR 28-35 h. p. FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoarjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewinl Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COY., LTD.

Sale of 25,643 Ordinary Shares of £10 each
AT THE RATE OF
Rs. 150 (£10) per Share.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA (on behalf of a Syndicate who have agreed to take up the unissued balance of the Ordinary Shares to provide funds required by the Company to discharge obligations and to meet further expenditure for completing the electrification and extension of the Tramway and for the development of the Company's electric lighting and power supply business)

— Invites Offers —

For the purchase of the above shares, at Rs. 150 per Share, payable as follows:—

Rs. 50 per Share on Application.
Rs. 100 per Share on 23rd March, 1908.

Full particulars of the sale are set forth in a Circular, dated the 12th February, 1908, which may be obtained at the Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Attached to this Circular is the following letter from the Managing Director of the Company, describing the present position of the Company's business:—

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

COLABA CAUSEWAY,
31*st January*, 1908

To
THE AGENT,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

DEAR SIR,

Since the issue of the original Prospectus in August 1905, the reconstruction and electrification of the Tramway have been actively proceeded with. The work is now approaching completion. The Contractors report that the relaying of the line will be finished in March next, and the erection of the overhead equipment completed in April. The entire tramway system will, therefore, it is believed, be in operation by electric traction in May next.

The Company is at present running 80 electric cars. This number is being increased week by week, and arrangements have been made for doubling the total number of electric cars before the end of the year.

The work of reconstructing the Tramway lines, which has been in progress, has very seriously interfered with and disorganised the Company's traffic, while the unavoidable mixing of horse with electric services has hampered the efficiency of both.

Notwithstanding these difficulties militating temporarily against successful results, the earnings of the electric cars already in operation indicate how important the effect of the electrification of the Tramway when completed will be upon its revenue.

During the past two months (November and December) approximately half the Tramway system has been worked with electric cars and the other half with horse cars. The increase in gross traffic receipts for these two months compared with the corresponding months of the previous year aggregated Rs. 47,575, while for the first fifteen days of January, 1908, the increase shewn in gross receipts is at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day.

The average earnings per car mile of the two systems for November and December, 1907, compare as follows:—

ELECTRIC CARS ... 10·31 annas per car mile.
HORSE CARS ... 7·76 " " "

The average operating expenses* per car mile of the two systems, according to the latest returns available, work out as under:—

ELECTRIC CARS ... 4·04 annas per car mile.†
HORSE CARS ... 7·4 " " "

The diminution of the horse service has, owing to the heavier incidence of the standing charges, added considerably to the normal cost of its operation, but after allowing for this, the cost of operating electrically compares very favourably with the normal operating costs of horse traction.

The above figures indicate how substantial the increase in the profits of the business should be so soon as the Tramway is electrified throughout, and the present difficulties to the efficiency of the service, described above, terminated.

Meantime, the Company has paid during the past two years the Dividend and Interest on its Preference Shares and Debenture Bonds as issued and paid up.

The Lighting and Power-Supply Branch of the Company's business is developing satisfactorily. For the last two months the receipts from this source show an increase of Rs. 45,553 over those for the corresponding months in the previous year. The excess of receipts over expenses is steadily advancing, and this branch of the business promises to provide an important and expanding contribution to the profits of the Company.

The total number of units delivered by the Electric Supply Department during January, 1907, was 91,472 and during January, 1908, was 367,404, inclusive of 223,214 units supplied to the Tramway. Apart from the supply to the Tramway, the Electric Supply Branch has, therefore, increased its output by nearly 60 per cent. during the year.

At Calcutta, the Electric Tramways and the Electric Lighting and Power Supply are two separate undertakings. The aggregate issued capital of these two Companies amounts, including Debenture Capital, to £1,659,984. Both these Calcutta Companies have for the past three years paid dividends at or over 8 per cent. per annum on their Ordinary Shares.

The combination of both these businesses in the hands of one Company in Bombay promises to result in economy of administration and of generation, and it is believed that the prospects here are at least as favourable as at Calcutta.

The present Company's predecessor, the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., paid 12 per cent. dividend on its shares for some time before the purchase of its undertaking.

Yours faithfully,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

* These expenses comprise all expenses of working, including administration, but do not include depreciation.
† Electric current is sold to the Traction Department by the Lighting and Power Supply Department of the Company at the fixed rate of 1·125 annas per unit.

A Brokerage of Rupee 1 per Share will be paid on all acceptances in respect of applications made through Brokers and bearing their names.

This offer will close on or before the 22nd February, 1908.

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2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate qualities and discription of oils, waste papers, etc., required and, the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office.

3. The agents reserve the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

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5. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp., "Bombay Club," Fort.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercia Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette," Office.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garli Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A quiet family living in a good situation, on the Apollo Bunder, have comfortable accommodation for a married couple, without children, or for two Bachelors. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A Young Parsee Bachelor would be glad of an opportunity to exchange photographs with an eligible young lady with a view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 400, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOARD & LODGING with a private family for two Bachelors. No Trademan need apply. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANT with approved English and Indian Experience—European, married, will be glad to hear of a suitable appointment in a European Firm of standing. Address "X," care of "Bombay Gazette."

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR, 30 H. P., Beeston Humber, 1908 Pattern. This Car was joint winner of the Union Challenge Shield in the recent Bombay Trials. Only six months used; in splendid Condition. Cost Rs. 10,000; price Rs. 6,500. Apply to A T STEWART, Tajmahal Hotel.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarrantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Mofussil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Ra. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL Is OPENED for Europeans only. Occupies the central position. Commands excellent Views. Terms Moderate.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Bobey & Co certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply direct to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

STABLING.—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply Box No. 399, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE 1908 issue of McCluskie's "INDIAN DIRECTORY & GUIDE" can be had for Re. 10 from F. BRISCOE, 11, Tamarind Lane.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 401, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A HINDOO CLERK for type-writing and general Office Work. Apply Box No. 447, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER to take charge of a large pair of Engines and shaftings under a Superintending Engineer. A smart young Parsee preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box No. 450, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for abroad, an experienced L. C. M. with knowledge of Irrigation preferred. Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 441, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A steady and reliable Horse, about 15-2 to 16 hands, for a Victoria. Apply Box No. 398, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.
TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.
TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000
The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW SCHEME.
Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.
For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
ORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.
THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders
ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.
Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE of Cotton, Damaged by Fire and Water.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p. m. (3. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, behind the Old Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned:
About 1200 F. P. Bales of Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and Water.
About 500 F. P. bales of cotton, slightly damaged by Water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and cotton to be removed within 24 hours.
BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad Fo Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The House is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE NAZARETH
CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."
THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.
A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held. Reserved Class Boarders
TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms in Two Approved Forms. Special Quotations for Large Quantities. Apply at "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WAN

THE BEST HAIR TONIC KESHRANJAN—WHY?

BECAUSE.

KESHRANJAN—has been highly praised by Maharajas, Rajas Feudatory Princes, Nababs, Zemindars, Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Lawyers, Educationists, Students and the Gentry People both here and abroad, Ladies of Noble and Respectable Families, both European, and Indian use our Keshranjan and Keshranjan only for toilet purposes.

KESHRANJAN—Combines both *Luxury* and real *Necessity* to every MODERN TOILET.

Price Re. 1 per bottle. Post free Re. 1-8.

BASAKARISHTA
OR
THE COUGH LINCTUS.

This Cough Linctus has already gained a great celebrity, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best remedies known for COUGHS COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, and all disorders of the CHEST and LUNGS, and if taken in time, will prevent CONSUMPTION.

Price per bottle.. ... . Re. 1.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

CHYAVANA PRASHA OR OUR OWN HEALTH RESTORER.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centres. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power of endurance. It is infinitely better than Cod-Liver Oil.

Price for 7 doses .. .. Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.L., and M.S.A.S., (London), &c
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
CALLARD & BOWSER, LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

What a lot of good things may be made for the tea-table by the aid of
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
The Sure Raising Powder
Light, crisp loaves, delicious cakes, tarts, pies, scones.
And the process is so simple, too!
One part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour suffices. Just try it.
Don't use any other raising agent, though.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Fife 2,494 tons Captain A Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Badrie 1,613 tons, Captain F. W. Lloyd, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with ballast and 3 deck passengers.

The A Lloyd's S N Co's, steamer Koerber, 3,164 tons, Captain A Foresti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brighton, 2 274 tons, Captain G Higginbotham arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal and patent fuel blocks.

The B I S N Co's., steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's., steamer Dwark, a 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian gulf &c., with a general cargo and 11cabin and 150 deck passengers.

The A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 4,012 tons, Captain G Sarabochia arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's, steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via, Karachi with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Brice as passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Lilehfield .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage .....R Navy
H M S Highflier.....Capt O S Hickley .....R Navy
H M S Redbreast .....Lt Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
Dongola .....Capt P R Dawell .....Transport
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr McArthur.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 19.

Abbotsford .....5382 Scraggil .....Bombay Co
Brighton .....2274 Higginbotham.....
Chanda .....3951 Tice.....M M & Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon.....M M & Co
Fernley .....2471 Forsyth .....W & A G & Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....
Gouverneur.....3381 Burmeah .....A Strandes
Harlyn .....2234 Bird.....Bombay Co
Ipswich.....615 Pelling .....Shah S N Co
Ismailia .....358 Ross .....M M & Co
Ipswich.....576 Wallace .....Shah S N Co
Koerber .....3164 Foresta .....A L S N & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stevens .....W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa 936.....Rothwell.....M M & Co
Malta .....3900 Peters.....N F .....P & O S N Co
Mohammadi ..1951 Primrose.....B & P S N Co
Nairn .....2234 Lesin .....K Nixon & Co
Nizam .....2041 Tomo .....H Morrison & Co
Nippon.....4012 Sarabochia .....A L S N Co
Rahmani .....1812 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam ....775 Davidson .....H S Hassum
Shah Nasir ....2555 Grant .....A Peerbhoy
Sultan .....1781 Ulrich .....Zbar .....21-3 A Strandes
Umvolozi .....19-6 Keen .....R A Willis
Xima .....146 .....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
B Clan Colquhoun	3746	Summer	Dunkirk	29-2	F Muir & Co
C&R Cy of Coutts	4786	Wilson	Kchi	30-2	K Nixon & Co
D & S Satara	3402	Tyrrell	Zbar	20-2	M M & Co
G Budrie	1613	Born	Jedda	18-2	A Jeewanjee
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Reela	24 2	B & P S N Co
K Vigo	29-0	Harbord	Holl via Kchi	25 2	F M & Co
M Au-tral-en	3343	Verron	Marseille	26-2	M M & Co
N Marienfels	5-60	Sandsten	Hemburg	1-3	Glade & Co
O Islami	1504	Newby	Jedda	21-2 S &	P S N Co
P Clan Shaw	3948	Clark	Hull	29 2	F Muir & Co

H W P D

Saraswati	442	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	N F		Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Urquhart	3269	McPherson	Antwerp	22-2	F M & Co
2 Olympia	3239	O-borne	L'pool	29-2	W & A G & Co
6 Warenga	1609	Bainbot	Busrah	24 2	M M & Co
8 Persia	379	Bartole	Kobe	24-3	A L S N Co
9 Arabia	4167	Leigh		14-3	P & O Co
12 Marmora	5339	Weston	Shanghai	19-2	P & O Co
15 Yetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe		I S N Y Kaisha
16 Shah Allum	1918	Mauritius	Davidson	24 2	A Hassum

M W D D

Arcadia	3511	Valentine	London	29-2	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Brighton s	Higginbotham	ardiff, Jan 16
	Koerber s	Foresti	Trieste Feb. 3
	Chanda s	Tice	London Jan. 17
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi Feb. 17
	Fife s	Harrison	Calcutta Feb 8
	Nippon s	Sarabochia	Kobe, Jan 5
	H M S Redbreast s	Hose	Muscat, Feb. 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Marmora s	Weston	Shanghai
	Ziebenghis s	ewing	Rangoon &c
	Budrie s	Lloyd	Jedah

The steamer Dwarka Moxon for Persian gulf &c obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Yetorofu Maru for Kobe &c
" Chanda for Antwerp &c
" Malta for China &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall left Suez on the morning of the 18th inst.

P and O steamer Java arrived Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 18th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS. FEB. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 285 tons Oil-cake New Mangalore, Finlay Muir and Co; 20 bales Wool, R M Kooka, 3,150 cwt Myrabolams, A Khimji, 40 bales Wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 cwt Buffalo pickers and 200 bales cotton waste C Hirji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—9 bales Skins, R M Kooka, 15 bales Hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 1,263 cwt Myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arcadia s—11 bales Carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Vigo s—3,240 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Sanday and Co; 1,005 cwt Myrabollams, H Govindji, 500 cwt Myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—2 0 1 cwt rapeseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 2,000 cwt teaseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—35 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—6 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 10 tons Lethargs, C H S Forbes and Co

FOR PORTSAID, (for orders).

Clan Shaw s—11,476 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Calcutta s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Valkart Bros; 10,568 cwt Myrabolams, W Becher; 2,000 cwt Mowraseed, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co; 27 bales cotton fly, and 40 bales hemp, K Vircam and Co; 58 bales hemp, P Bhimji, 220 bales cotton, A Morris and Co; 500 bales cotton fly and waste, C Hirji and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Vigo s—250 bales Cotton, Tata Sons and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—120 cwt Gum, A H Muraji and Co
Yetorofu Maru s—1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—25 bales piecegoods E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist M B Kalaba.
Marmora s—8 chests opium, A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales Cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co

MR. ROBERT BURNS has been attacked by a large cormorant in Cayton Bay, near Scarborough. The bird flew at him again and again, and with beak and claws scratched and tore his face. He narrowly escaped losing the sight of his left eye before he succeeded in beating the bird off. He was attended to at the Scarborough Hospital.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positive y cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that could be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that: Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 19.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
¾ per cent.	Consols ...	87 1/8	3/13	
3	do. Rentes ...	97		1/4
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	101 3/4	1/8	
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	93 3/4	1/16	
Silver	In London ...	26 1/16	1/8	
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	26 1/8	1/8	
	Do. in New York ...	58 1/2	3/8	
Exchange	on London at Paris ...	25·20 1/2	unchgd	
	Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·49 1/2		
	Do. do. do. New York.	4 86 3/4	1·2	
Discount	Bank of England Rate.	4 p. c.	since 23rd	
	Do. Short London Bills.	3 3/4		un chgd
	Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.	3 1/2		
	Do. 6 months' sight	4 1/8		
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		
Interest	Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/2		
	Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 3/4		

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots		Moderate business
Futures		...Quiet.
East Indian		...Quiet.
Manchester		...Dull.
Total Sales		... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		500 "
Imports...		...84,000 "
Mid-Americans...		...5·14+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		...9 unchgd.

uture Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·69 +04	5·69 +04	5·68 +03	5·68 +04
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·67 +05	5·63 +04	5·54 +00	5·46 +04	5·38 +04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...		...27,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...		...60,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...		...18,000 "
Do. to Continent ...		...14,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·25 + 10		
Futures—Month of March, 10·65+12		Advanced owing to firm cables and to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans.
Do. Do. May 10·81+14		

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 9/16 + 1/16
Futures—Month of March 11·12+19
Do do May 10·63+14
Closing tone of futures—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 3/32
F. G. Broach	d.	5 1/32
Good Broach	d.	5
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 31/32
Fine Oomras	d.	5
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 31/32
Good Oomras	d.	4
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5
Fine Bengals	d.	3 29/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Good Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d.	4 29/32

F. G. F. Tinnevelly, C. I. F.—5 Months—April-May Value.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, June-July—36/—London—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 3/4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship, 57½ Apl. May B. A. and D sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—53 Apl.-May—Antwerp—buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 2-16 1/2—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£	72 10 0
Yellow Metal	d.	6 1/2

Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 7 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 12 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 29 32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand, the Credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 5/32d 3 months' sight. Business has been on small lines but up to the close 1s. 8 15/16d. T. T. was not available. Being Council Bill day the Banks as usual closed early for exchange business. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight ...		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		123 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...		141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		199

Government Paper.
The market opened steady at to-day at yesterday's closing rates. The quotation for this paper will be 96 3/16 and for the Settlement 96 5/16. Not much has been done to-day but the tendency remains steady to firm. Calcutta market is advised firm at 96 3 16 cash and 96 7/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96 3
1st Settlement	"	96-5

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London closed 1/8 up at 26 1 16 ready and 26 1,8 for delivery forward in two months; New York being 3.8 better at 56½. Locally the market opened firm at 69½ ex-duty, for ready bars at which business is reported. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

		Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold		24 10 0
Australian Bar Gold		24 9 0
Bombay Bar Gold		24 3 0
English Shield Sovereigns		15 3 0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		69 14 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...		67 4 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...		66 15 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened steadier, but has since given way slightly and prices are now much on a level with those ruling yesterday. There has again been little demand by shippers for forward delivery, but a fair business was reported at Comptoir in ready cotton by exporters and mills. The market closes steady as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	269	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	227	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	216	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	216	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	204	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204/5	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	194	"
F. G. H G Bengals ...	185/6	"
Good Westerns ...	239	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	253	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0 B. T.
May	"	8 10 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet with a small business passing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April-May ...	Rs	9 9 0 R T.
Yellow Guzerat... do.	Rs.	10 1 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Is also quiet with very little doing Quotations are—

Bold White... 85 per cent.	Rs.	57 0 0
Muggy	"	54 8 0
Yellow Hin anghat	"	59 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Tono—Steadier.	Rs.	11 1 0

Castorseed :—
Rs. 33 8 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 34 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 45 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, ... Rs. 5 15 6
Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.

Earnings for January 1908...	Rs.	Inc case or Decrease on previous year. Rs.	Increase or Decrease since 1st Jan. 1908, over corresponding period last year. Rs.
Traction—Horse ...	53,350	—77,098	—77,098
D —Electric	1,06,641	+ 1,06,641	+1,06,641
General Lighting and Power Supply ...	27,652	+ 9,204	+ 9,204
	Rs. 1,86,643	+38,747	+38,747

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramway.

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

The following are the Indian Gold Mine quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 19th instant.

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Balaghat (Pref)	£10		£0 12 0	£0 13 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Honur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 3	£0 2 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 11	£0 0 11
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 13 9	£0 15 0
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ltd	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 5 9	£0 7 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Deccan	£3	£3	£2 7 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines S-n	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 1½
Kemplukotti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 11
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 6 3	£5 8 9
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 11	£0 0 11½
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 3 9
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 8 0	£0 9 0
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 3	£0 13 6
Burma Ruby Mines	£1	£1	£0 9 0	£0 11 0
Sangli Mines Ltd	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
Toposkoti	£1	15s.	....	....

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING R. V. R.

Bombay, Feb 20

67 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 22nd Instant.

To-day Thursday the 20th "I" "K" and "M" Co's Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

68 Photos—Copies of the Photos taken by Messrs Bourna and Shepherd at the Camp, can be seen at Head-Quarters where all particulars can be obtained.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., R. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, R. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 20.
404 DRILLS.

No 7 Company. 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort on Thursday at 9 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Cape

405 CORPS PARADE.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Mahalaxmi from Saturd y the 22nd instant to 1st March. The Corps will parade and March into Camp as follows:—

No 1 Company at Church Gate Station at 4-30 p. m. Train leaves for Grant Road at 4-45 p.m.

No 2 Company Fall in at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m.

The Corps will then proceed to Mahalaxmi Fort by Route March.

Dress—Drill order (i e) Rifle, belt, pouch and bayonet Khaki and Helmets.

Members are requested to send their bedding and kit to either Head Quarters on Saturday the 22nd instant by 1 p m. Bed and cots will be provided in Camps.

406 ISSUE OF ARMS.

The Head Quarters at North Rod will be open for Issue of Arms on Friday the 21st instant from 6-30 p m to 9-30 p m and on Saturday the 22nd instant from 10 a m to 1 p m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., R. V. A.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "KOERBER."

The following passengers arrived here this morning by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Trieste and intermediate ports :—

Mr V M Desai, Miss Granger, Mr E Gross, Mr Alex Kose, Miss Madsen, Mr and Mrs Noble, Mr Padumjee, Mr W Radinger, Mr J Trail and child.

FROM ADEN.—Lt E A K Crossfield, Mr & Mrs N M Colabawalla, M N M Colabawalla, (4) Misses Colabawalla, (2) Masters Colabawalla, Mr Pallonji Dinshaw Pateli, Mrs N P Patel, and infant, Mrs D P Patel, and infant, Mr D P Patel, and 2 children Crossfield, Deshmukh.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Charges for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in advance.

BIRTHS.

BURR—February 12, at Akola, Berar, the wife of Mr. A. D. Burr, of a son.

KETTLEWELL—February 10, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain H. W. Kettlewell, 82nd King's L. I., of twins boy and girl.

PARKER—February 14, at Secunderbad, the wife of the Rev. W. A. H. Parker, Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—DARGAN—February 12, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev Monsignor Angelo, V. F., John W. O'Shaughnessy, Salt Department, to Mary C. Dargan

DEATH.

GARLAND—January 16, at the General Hospital, Madras, Marian e, wife of H. Garland, aged 31 years

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEADOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.
SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1·9m., 1·14a. Low water, 7·16m., 7·4a.
Bombay Horse and Dog Show, Marine Lines.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Grand Tableaux and Costume Concert in aid of the Indo-British Institution Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Hamston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, February 21.—Bombay Millowners' Association special general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. H. M. Customs Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9 30 p.m. P. and O Steamer Caledonia, with English Mails of 7th instant due to arrive at 5 a. m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-34m., 1-47a. Low water, 7-43m., 7-34a.
Saturday, February 22.—Bombay Races, fifth day. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. B. V. A., Annual camp of exercise, Mahaluxmi Battery, February 22 to March 1. Western India Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course, 8-30 a m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2·1m., 2-24a. Low water, 8-11m., 8-5a.
Sunday, February 23.—Sexagesima Sunday. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water, 2-31m. 3-9a. Low water, 8 42m., 8-39a.
Monday, February 24.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Sun rise, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 42m. High water 3-5m., 4-6a. Low water, 9-22m., 9-27a.
Tuesday February 25.—Grand Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p m. Masonic Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m; Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water 3-48m., 5-17a.; Low water, 11-18m., 10-38a.
Wednesday, February 26.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, Marine Lines, 4 to 11 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-18m., 6-47a. Low water, 11-33m.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.—The Bombay University Syndicate has decided on the results of the final LL.B. examination, which was held this year under the

FEAR THE LEAST CHILL.

Colds and Chills cannot be disregarded with impunity.

When you wear Pure Wool Colting the danger of catching either is considerably minimised.

But the Wool must be pure. Any admixture of cotton will destroy the efficacy, and lay the wearer open to various dangers.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

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Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

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:o:

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JULIUS GOVE!

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GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1908.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

THE Convocation Address, delivered by His Excellency the Governor, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, will be remembered as one of remarkable ability and suggestiveness. Sir George Clarke was known as an educationist before he came to us, but it must have interested the assembly which listened to his remarks in the Senate Hall to find that His Excellency had so fully studied and appreciated the needs and the difficulties of education in India. Coming fresh from the outside to the study of the problems, His Excellency has formed opinions which, as he foresaw, may require modification or correction in the light of fuller knowledge; but we do not think there was any member of the University present on Tuesday evening who would venture to dispute the accuracy of His Excellency's diagnosis of the conditions of education in this country or to challenge the wisdom of the suggestions he threw out whereby educational activity may prove of greater practical advantage to the empire as to individual subjects. Sir George confessed to a slight sense of disappointment that he had failed to find any adequate attempts to grapple with practical requirements which grow more rapidly urgent. "Amidst much airy speculation," observed the Chancellor, "I discern no sufficient recognition of some elementary facts, and the scientific attitude of mind which insists on tracing the relations between causes and effects appears to be unfortunately rare. India seems to adhere to her 'protest against the over-practical tendency of the Western nations' in days when practical considerations, based on the achievements of science, are becoming more and more insistent throughout the world. With some notable exceptions—too few in number—leaders of research, literary, historical, or scientific, have not yet arisen to guide thought and advance progress in India. The permanent advancement of a people can only be secured by the agency of its own inherent capacities stimulated by education suited to its needs. The inherited leaning towards metaphysical speculation which characterises the Indian mind seems to require the corrective of science, which education has at present failed to supply. Western influence has certainly tended to modify the old customs of India; but reconstruction cannot be said to have made marked progress." The fact is not denied, but we imagine it will be long before the imagination of the East is detroyed by the influence of the West. It seemed possible, at the outset of his speech, that Sir George would hold out the example of Japanese Educational enterprise as an example for India. But we are glad to find that although he saw in it much that is worthy of emulation he does not fail to recognise the vast difference between the two countries and the many serious disadvantages under which educationists labour in India, and the absence in Japan of conditions which prove stumbling-blocks in the way of progress with us.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Chancellor advocated so eloquently the claims of science. As he observed, India is crying aloud for science—native science. Recognising this it must have come as a surprise to His Excellency that in the last five years only twenty-five degrees of Bachelor of Science were conferred. It is an unfortunate fact that so little desire for scientific education prevails, and it must remain so until the idea has been dispelled that the degree of Bachelor of Arts is the inevitable key to lucrative appointments. Probably Sir George is right in thinking that the system of scientific training here is at fault. The inculcation of scientific ideas, he considers, does not begin early enough, and cannot be carried far enough for want of adequately equipped laboratories. "In Japan, science is taught in the upper primary courses; but does not appear till a much later stage in Bombay, and may almost be said to be confined to the Colleges, which cannot all be equipped with the expensive appliances necessary for the training they ought to be able to impart. The attempt to make each College into a complete teaching University must necessarily fail, and concentration, in the case of science training especially, appears to be essential. A beneficent patron of learning could render no better aid to the advancement of science than by providing the University with first class physical and chemical laboratories." The comparison with Japan was not pushed very far by the Chancellor, as we have already observed, and His Excellency besides appreciating other difficulties with which we have to contend, believes sufficient allowance is not made for the necessity of the Indian students' grappling with scientific subjects in a foreign language. And, indisputably, he is right in thinking that its effect must be the habit of learning by rote to the exclusion of that disciplining of the mind which all sound education should accomplish. His Excellency strove to induce the youth of the presidency to recognise the value of scientific learning, and pointed out in what high esteem it is held, by quoting the Upanishads and the Vedas. "The world of the gods is the best among the worlds, therefore they praise Science." Science has but little charm for a lethargic people, but there are signs and evidences of an awakening to be found on every hand. The ever-increasing influence of the West is stirring up the people of the East to vigour and to vigilance. The direction of greater attention to the resources of the country, the progress of indigenous industries and the birth and rapid development of new ones, in the employment of hitherto hoarded capital, are the healthiest signs of that awakening and in these the advocates of scientific training may find their encouragement. The seed has been sown and though for years to come the Arts course in the University may remain in favour the day of the scientist is gradually, if not rapidly, growing nearer.

The Chancellor did well to touch upon the subject of moral trainiig. Its shortcomings, or the absence of it, have been the theme of many discourses by Chancellors and by professors and teachers on many occasions. His Excellency is not convinced that education in India is proving sufficiently effective in the development of character, or that we are justified in neglecting moral training which was a conspicuous feature in ancient India, and which runs through the whole structure of education in modern Japan. The adequate recognition of ethics in her present transition state is acknowledged to be India's greatest educational need. A predecessor of Sir George Clarke, Sir Richard Temple, in a Convocation Address, long years ago, struck the key-note when he observed: "Moral philosophy ought not, in my opinion, to be left to incidental or indirect teaching but ought to be taught systematically in all institutions from the highest to the humblest," and Sir Richard asked for "a complete system of national instruction in ethics, adapted to the degrees of intelligence and capacity as found in the different grades of students." The Universities Commission Report recorded the fact that in Government Colleges there has been no attempt at direct moral teaching. In them entire reliance has, as a rule, been placed on such opportunities for indirect moral lessons as are afforded by the study of the ordinary text-books and by the occurrences of ordinary academic life. Suggestions were made, but though years have passed away, we find the most recent Chancellor's address complaining of the same shortcoming in the educational system. One of the recommendations of the Commission was that the Principal or one of the Professors in each Government and Aided College should deliver to each of the college classes in every session a series of lectures on the duties of a man and a citizen. But beyond the occasional little references to the need of moral training, in course of Convocation addresses by Chancellors or Vice-Chancellors of the several Universities, reliance is still placed for the most part, at all events, on "such opportunities for indirect moral lessons as are afforded by the study of the ordinary text-books." Sir George Clarke referred his hearers to Arnold's translation of the "Bhagavadgita" as affording precepts worthy of acceptance as a guide to duty, pinning his faith to the belief so admirably expressed in his peroration: "Only by education leavening the mass of the population and creating gradually the environment which stimulates and inspires, can India be raised to the position which she ought to occupy among the great countries of the world."

POSTMEN DURING THE PLAGUE.

OUR postal peons are a hard-working class of men but they have been not in good odour of late on account of the strike on which they went some time back and of the rumoured further strikes of which we have, from time to time, lately heard so much. At such a time the testimony to their hard work done during the arduous time of plague, borne by such an authority as the late Director General of Post Office in India, will be read with very great interest. In his now well-known article in the recent number of *Blackwood*, he does justice to this class of postmen in a passage which has not been quoted or referred to but which deserves to be brought prominently to the notice of the public. Sir Arthur Fanshawe praises the "utmost intelligence, integrity and faithfulness" of this class of postal servants which include town and village postmen. They do their duty under very trying circumstances of weather at ordinary times. But during the last ten years and more, when plague has been rife everywhere in the country, they have done their appointed task with a silent heroism which deserves at least the praise in words. "It is their peculiar honour" writes Sir Arthur who was their chief during most of the years of plague, from 1896 onwards, "that in confronting plague they have held the place of danger among postal servants, and in that place have shown a tenacity and steadfast courage deserving of all praise. For them, the course of daily duty has meant facing dangers from house to house and tenement to tenement, in the stifling bazar and noisome by-lane of the plague-stricken city; it has meant the patient repeated visit to villages fast becoming solitudes beneath the ravages of pestilence." They have, morever, done their work regardless of the heavy sacrifice of life which they were called upon to make from their own ranks, which have paid a full toll to the black death. Sir Arthur relates only one instance when the whole delivery staff in an obscure place gradually fell, one by one, victims to the fell disease, and how the work of the stricken peons was uncomplainingly taken upon their shoulders by the remaining, till they all succumbed and were gone and the work was done by the solitary packer of the office who, without a word of grumble, stepped where his comrade stood the instant that he fell. "That is a simple story of devotion to duty on the part of some humble servants of the Government of India, but the spirit which actuated their conduct is one that every Englishman can respect, though perhaps, it can be fully appreciated only by those who have seen the gloom and horror that follow on the wake of plague." This remark of the late Director-General of Post Office is well merited by this humble class of extremely useful public servants. It would do them good, perhaps, to know that their late chief knew and appreciated, in this public way, their merits.

AMERICAN FINANCE AND CANADIAN TRADE.

THE American Financial Crisis has been keenly felt in Canada and has shown its effect in an unmistakable manner. For some years, with an increasing trade, Canadian importers have been paying more and more on a cash basis. The chief reason for this improvement was of course the enhanced prosperity of the Dominion. The producers in the various sections of the country were getting large yields and benefiting by high prices in their favour, and a better financial position all round was thus established. Also the starting of a large number of new industrial plants in the cities and towns, some of them employing over a thousand hands, has stimulated the retail trade in their vicinity through the circulation of the employes' wages. As an illustration of this latter the case of Welland, a town on the Welland Canal, might be cited. Three years ago Welland had 1,700 population. Now, owing to the establishment there of several large industrial works—the chief being iron-works and cordage factories,—the population is nearly 4,000, and plans are under consideration for a cotton factory and an addition to an iron plant, calling for some 2,500 more employés. Though the rapid development of Canada's agricultural resources and the industrial extensions are thus chiefly responsible for the altered conditions, it is to be observed that another factor of very considerable importance has also been working to the same end. At the same time as the country was reaping heavy harvests there was a great extension of branch banks into small places. In Ontario the number of banks doubled in six years and the creation of new districts in the North-West caused the number there to multiply many times over. The East and West combined largely in the result. The eastern country branches are largely for deposit and many new branches were established in the East to draw deposit money wherewith to finance farmers in the West. With the opening of banks in the West credit became easier and a cash purchase system for imports as well as home-grown commodities was established. The American crisis has prevented the banks from continuing this system of free credit, and trade is swinging round from the banks to the jobbers who carry the stock on their books, and it is generally felt that no relaxation of the stringency is likely in the immediate future. The present system entails loss of discounts which amount to a considerable sum and the result is likely to be a steadying effect on the banks when a normal condition is again reached.

A MONUMENTAL WORK IN GUJARATI LITERATURE.

STUDENTS of Gujarati literature will welcome with pleasure the concluding part of the arduous work commenced some six decades ago by Mr. N. R. Ranina in collaboration with Mr. A. F. Moos. In the fifties of the last century these gentlemen issued the first part of a comprehensive English and Gujarati Dictionary and had hoped to complete the work in about six parts of one hundred pages each, to be issued at an interval of about a year. That hope was not realized. The ambition of Mr. Ranina, who planned and commenced the work, was to make it as elaborate and comprehensive as possible. Thus the bulk of the work swelled to sixteen parts of one hundred pages each, instead of six as originally intended. Nor could each part be published every year. The peculiar nature of the work involved much patient study and research as to the minute shades of difference in the several meanings of each word. On the other hand, the patronage extended to the book by Gujarati readers was far from satisfactory. The number of subscribers was very small; and the several parts were brought out by Mr. Ranina at great pecuniary loss to himself. In spite of such difficulties and disappointments, he and his colleague patiently and unremittingly toiled on to the end of their days, and at the time of Mr. Ranina's death, early in the year 1900, the work had only reached the letter S. Thus it was a matter for regret that he, whose fertile mind planned and whose master-hand commenced the work, did not live to carry it to completion. But with a wise forethought he had trained up his eldest son, Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, in that particular work; and it is gratifying to find that the latter gentleman, inheriting his father's self-sacrificing spirit, quietly continued the toilsome task and has now completed it. It is a most laborious compilation; and the industry which its copiousness displays is most praiseworthy. The authors seem to have read, collected and reproduced everything that they could find, nothing approaching the ambitious nature of this work has hitherto been attempted in Gujarati litarature; and this Dictionary by Messrs. Ranina and Moos is worthy of the place which it will doubtless occupy — that of an unrivalled work of reference for Gujarati scholars, for a long time to come. Such a unique undertaking should receive every encouragement. We heartily congratulate Dr. R. N. Ranina on the completion of the work.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Kagoshima Maru" left Moji for Hongkong on the 18th instant.

H. M. S. "REDBREAST," under the Command of Lieutenant Commander Walter Hose, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Muscat which port she left on the 15th February.

THE s.s. "Macedonia," with the China and Australian mails, left Colombo at 1 a.m. on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

THERE is to be quite an exodus to Europe this Spring of leading public men of the Colombo community, including Sir William Mitchell, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Figg, Sir Stanley Bois and Mr. F. Beven.

WE draw the attention of our readers to the fact that on and from the 26th instant the Morak-Kotah Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway will be opened for passenger, and then coaching and goods traffic and also for public telegraph messages.

THE Burma Divisional Manœuvres this year are on a larger scale than have ever before been attempted in the Province. The area of the country selected in that lying between Shwebo and Sagaing bounded on the east by the river Irrawaddy and on the west by the Mu River.

IN connection with thefts from passengers in railway trains, a correspondent of the "Englishman" suggests that passengers taking currency notes with them should, before starting, write their names and the date of starting on the notes, so that their identification, if stolen, would be simplified.

A LAWYER recently arrived in New York from San Francisco, seeking the whereabouts of the family of the late Mr. William Inglis. It is understood that the eldest son, a child of about five years, is heir to the fortune of Sir Malcolm Inglis, of Dublin. Shortly after the death of Mr. William Inglis in San Francisco the family started eastward, and all traces of their whereabouts have been lost.

A PEKING correspondent of the "North China Herald" says that the news of the proposed reorganisation of the Chinese Navy and the purchase of new ships and guns has caused British shipbuilders to lose no time in bidding for tenders. In the meantime, however, similar tenders have been pouring into the Waiwupu from shipbuilders and manufacturers of arms of the other Great Powers, which has embarrassed the authorities not a little. There is, therefore, considerable indecision as to which country is to be favoured with the work of furnishing the needed ships and guns although there is a report that the work will probably be divided between representatives from Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

MR. F. Martin Duncan, who has made a special feature of the application of the cinematograph to nature study, told an "Express" representative that his most exciting experience was in a tiger's cage in Carl Hagenbeck's Zoo at Hamburg. "On this occasion," he said, "the cinematograph apparatus was erected and at work under my superintendence, when suddenly one of the tigers lost its temper, growled furiously, and jumped towards me. Fortunately, it appeared to be the apparatus and not my own person which had roused the beast. Seizing the tripod upon which the cinematograph stood the tiger calmly began to chew it up, and I escaped from the cage. "I and my cinematograph can claim the proud distinction of having stopped a revolution—at any rate temporarily," Mr. Duncan went on to say. "I was visiting South America at the time, and visited a State where one of the perennial revolutions was taking place. The combatants suspected the appearance of the cinematograph, and, thinking it was a deadly form of Gatling gun, ceased fighting and had me arrested. I was thrown into goal while the combatants subjected the apparatus to a minute examination. Then, when its harmless nature was discovered, I was released with profuse apologies, and the revolution was continued."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.—

Dr. Rutherford, entertained by his London friends at lunch, reiterated his demand for self-government for India. Mr. Morley's remonstrance in the House of Commons has left him still unregenerate and unconvinced. He asks the Government to apply liberal principles to India in the same way as to other parts of the world. Liberal principles, forsooth! Let us not be slaves to shibboleths and catch phrases. Liberal principles, as I understand them, should be none other than those which are calcutated to promote good government, to raise the subject races to a higher state of civilization and refinement, to rule them with sympathy and justice, to render them every day better fitted for partaking in the administration and for managing their own local affairs, and to allow them a fair share in it, according to their fitness. If, however, we were to accept Dr. Rutherford's understanding of this much abused phrase, it would mean that wherever the Englishman goes, there he should carrry his own patent constitution with him, and that he may plant it there, along with the Union Jack. The principle upholding such an absurdity it would be a misnomer to call liberal, for it is the very reverse of liberal, in that it is opposed to the public peace, and order, and progress. It would seem as if everything the Indian Government may do will came under Dr. Rutherford's ban. He deprecates the expedition against the Zakka Khels without the consent of Parliament. It would be well in such cases to have its consent, as far as may be. When one of these "little wars" has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the assent of Parliament would follow as a matter of course, and would be little more than a formality. But the inevitable discussion it would provoke might act as a restraint on the filibustering ardour of prancing proconsuls. There must not, however, be a hard and fast rule rendering the preliminary assent of Parliament necessary in every case. Every little punitive expedition cannot be made to wait upon the pleasure of Parliament. If it is necessary to punish a recalcitrant and truculent tribe across the frontier, it is of the utmost importance that prompt, vigorous and decisive action should be taken without much loss of time. The Zakka Khels having perpetrated the gravest outrages no one can reasonably blame the Government for proceeding against them, or charge it with precipitancy. Rather, the rope given to them was long enough.

AND ON THIS :—

I turn with pleasure from the advocate aforementioned of paper constitutions to Mr. R. C. Dutt, who, at an entertainment given to him at Lucknow, gave some remarkably sound and wholesome advice to Indian publicists. I own to the weakness of being gratified when I find my own opinions authoritatively supported by others. I said lately in these columns that India could not have had a better friend than Mr. Morley, and that he may safely count upon the sympathy and support of Lord Minto. I see that Mr. Dutt has said much the same thing to his audience at Lucknow. Further, what I have been endeavouring to inculcate has been supported by Mr. Dutt, namely, that real political progress is unattainable, unless there is a co-ordinate advance of the country all along the line; that is, there must be a concurrent improvement in its social, moral, educational and industrial condition. Mr. Dutt freely and frankly acknowledges the benefits derived from British rule, and says that Government have been silently doing their best in various directions for the good of the people. He is alive to the enormous difficulties and complexities which the statesman and the administrator has to encounter in the government of this vast dependency, and he pertinently asks whether any "impatient idealist" could have done better than Mr. Morley, if he had been placed at the head of affairs. If a national party were to spring from the wreck of the last Congress, such opinions and sentiments ought to centre round it. Its criticisms and its inspirations will then receive the sympathy and attention which can never be extended to absurd and extravagant pretensions. Mr. Dutt, I expect, will be metaphorically torn to pieces by some of his infuriated compatriots. He will be scolded and reviled in unmeasured terms as a turn-coat and a sycophant, and doubts will be freely cast on his motive. I fancy Mr. Dutt will be able to survive all their abuse.

OH HEAVENS, WHITHER!

What are the Parsis coming to? Every week almost, the last not excepting, an Anglo-Parsi wedding is announced. The Parsis have quite a knack at imitation and assimilation. They have inherited it from their remote ancestors. When they came here from Iran and were given an asylum by the Hindu king of Gujerat they had no difficulty in adopting the manners and customs, and also to a great extent, the dress of the Hindus. Contact with Western civilization is Europeanizing the upper classes, who are being drawn closer to it, in respect, at all events, to its outward forms and symbols. They are going in increasing numbers to Europe every summer. Going to England is naively spoken of as "going home." Some of them are purchasing mansions in England, and a fairly large colony has established itself in London. The Parsis are alarmed at the matrimonial alliances which their youngsters are forming with European girls. They are concerned about the children born of such mixed marriages, and still more about the forlorn maidens of their own race, if their youths were to go far afield for choosing their brides. But I should think they need not be very anxious about the girls. I see that Parsee girls are getting as free and bold as English girls. Their "emancipation" is growing apace. The other day I saw in a restaurant a fashionably dressed Parsi girl, equipped with the tiny accessories that her European sister loves to carry about, chatting away with an Englishman at the same table with her. There was not a trace of constraint or embarrassment in her manner. Girls of this type are fast going in for higher education, and qualifying themselves as doctors or nurses, or school mistresses. If you were to gain their confidence, it would open your eyes to hear some of them talk about their rights and their independence. You should not be surprised to find among the bolder spirits a few incipient suffragettes, who will declare upon their honour that they can do and dare anything that the mere male does, and who, as Mr. Labouchere wittily puts it, are not afraid of anything, not even mice! Girls of this kind are not likely to pine away in secret, if young men of their own race will not marry them. They will either elect to remain "bachelor girls," or go in search of swains outside their own community. One Parsi girl actually married a Hindu lately, in utter disregard of the alternate threats and entreaties of her kindred. She argued,—and there was no disputing the soundness of her logic,—that if Parsi youths may marry girls of other races, one of them having recently espoused an accomplished Hindu girl, why may not a Parsi girl marry a Hindu? It is particularly in view of such happenings that the case in the High Court against the Parsi Panchayet has awakened an intense interest in the community. Whatever its decision, it will have a most important bearing on the social and religious life of the Parsis.

THE RIOT AND ITS MORAL

The deplorable disturbances which took place on Taboot day are the direct result of the prevalent ignorance, and the consequent bigotry and fanaticism of the lower order of Mahomedans. The wild, seething, mass which, during the Mohurrum festival, flies into passion and violence on the slightest provocation, is yet very far beneath the stage of orderly and peaceful citizenship. The average Moslem, down to the illiterate, is ordinarily a polite and inoffensive citizen. But he is dangerously sensitive and phenomenally unreasonable, if he is crossed in his religious sentiment. Religion, as he understands it, is the be-all and end-all of existence here, as well as in the life to come. If he learns nothing else, he at least spends a few years learning to recite verses from the Koran at the feet of the Mulla. Secular education he still holds, in spite of his poverty and degradation, as of little account, and until a few short years back, Western education was to him almost an abomination, which no true believer should care for. An awakening has, however, commenced in right earnest, as we all know; educated and enlightened leaders of the community have been striving for its advancement; but taking it as a whole, the education of Mahomedans is still in its infancy. Go any day to the quarters where Musalmans do most congregate in this city, and from the crowds of children playing in the streets, who ought to be at school, and from the ill-clad, miserable, idlers aimlessly loafing about, you will at once see that the vast substratum of their society is steeped in ignorance and poverty. It is not at all to be wondered at that on a point of difference arising, the contending factions composed of Shiahs and Sunnis should hate one another more than, as Mahomedans, they ever hate the infidel. The Mohurrum is often a propitious season for awakening their slumbering ill-will and animosity, which is kindled into conflagration by the slightest spark. The grave disturbance, arising from a trivial cause, which resulted in a deplorable loss of life, and which, but for the prompt and energetic action of the police, might have developed into a general riot, would not have been possible, had the community, as a whole, been fairly educated. The extraordinary precautions taken by the police every year during the course of this festival in Bombay—the arming of native constables with formidable lathis, the patrolling of troops and sowars in Mahomedan quarters, closing of liquor shops lest the influence of alcohol might aggravate the intoxicant of religious passion,—all these betoken the untamed wildness and the unbridled license of the lower classes of Musalmans, to be counted by thousands, in Bombay. I am afraid it will be long before this festival will be about as peaceful and orderly as a Hindu celebration. This day will be hastened with the introduction of free education. Here, as in many other things, it is the duty of the leaders of every community to co-operate with the State. There are many Musalmans of great wealth in this city but, with two or three notable exceptions, they are most apathetic and indifferent to the intellectual progress of their co-religionists. Education alone will effect a radical cure; but while that day is yet very distant, it is necessary to look for practical measures likely to be immediately effectual. I think that the chances of the disorders apprehended during the Mohurrum festival will be considerably lessened, if the leaders of the various Jamats were to exert themselves actively and earnestly on the side of law and order, and to keep the Mullas, who are generaly disposed to raise the fiery cross, well in hand. Again, a knowledge on the part of the mob that its excesses will be visited with sharp and stern punishment will always have a wholesome effect on its behaviour.

TAILORS AND TEMPERANCE.

Foreigners are so accustomed to look upon the Hindu caste system as an unmitigated evil that I feel peculiar pleasure in noting any reform initiated by any caste. The tailor caste of Surat has passed a rule prohibiting the use of spirituous liquors by its members at feasts given on such occasions as a death or a wedding. We have known of castes which have themselves applied for legislation to regulate the marriageable age of boys and girls, as well as to control marriage expenditure. A few castes have begun to regard the remarriage of widows with favour. In any case, the extreme displeasure in which it was held is slowly dying out in certain quarters. Caste is, again, gradually relaxing its attitude on the question of sea voyage. The Bhattias of Bombay lately sat in judgment on two of their number who had returned from Japan. They invited the opinion of three learned Pandits of Benares, two of whom declared that the acknowledged form of penance would suffice for purging them of any impurities they might have contracted in consequence of the voyage, and the Mahajan seems to have acquiesced in the judgment. Speaking generally, where the "culprits" declare on solemn affirmation that both on boardship, as well as during their residence in a foreign land, they had strictly conformed to the tenets of their religion, the Mahajan does not proceed to extremities against them. Caste is slowly yielding to the spirit of the times and is glad sometime of an opportunity to save its honour, as well as assert its authority, by letting off the victim with a light punishment, who would assuredly have been ex-communicated a few years back.

DION.

THE ANIMALS WATER-TROUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals requested the Municipal Corporation to supply water for animals at the Rattonsey Muljee Fountain at the Frere Road in the Fort. The complaint was forwarded to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee for their report. The Water Department proposed that as there was no supply of water in the Fort between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. two large iron tanks may be put up by the side of the Frere Road at the cost of about a thousand rupees, so that water may be supplied from them during the day. The proposal was assented to by the Commissioner, and the Standing Committee agreed and recommended the Corporation to sanction the amount for the tanks. This seemed to me undesirable and on inspection I saw that there was a very large and very well built stone reservoir round about the Fountain for storage of water, from which the two troughs could be replenished for animals to drink from. The Fountain having been designed and built by the late Mr. Stevens, the reservoir round about it is a complete thing with about six or seven water-taps to fill it, and other arrangements. When the subject came before the Corporation I tendered the whole explanation and moved that the proposed tanks should not be allowed to be put up and that the existing splendid reservoir should be utilized. The motion was without any rhyme or reason outvoted, the members of the Standing Committee stubbornly, as usual, adhering to their own recommendation however absurd. At my request the Commissioner Mr. Edwardes saw with me the Fountain, and satisfied himself that my proposal was right. It is now settled by both the Acting and the Permanent Commissioner that the proposed tanks are not necessary and that the existing reservoir should be used. I therefore moved at the last meeting of the Corporation that their resolution sanctioning grant of money for the two tanks be revoked &c. The Corporation that refused to see light whilst passing the resolution fought shy of revoking it at the last meeting, and want to sustain its existance for, perhaps, keeping fresh in it the memory of their recklessness. This might look like a curiously perverse way of doing things. There is none so blind as he who would not see.

Requesting the favour of finding this letter room for explanation in a public matter in a public body,—Yours, etc.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

BOGUS ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There seems to have been, of late, a craving among a certain class of people, especially the Accountancy Students, to distinguish themselves by adding rows of capital letters after their names with the apparent object of inducing the public, especially their employers, to believe that they hold some valuable qualification from one of the leading English Accountancy Societies. Many such societies, founded by subscription-hunters, have come into existence in England during the last two and three years, only to disappear as soon as the supply of dupes become exhausted. Such societies bestow on their members, in consideration of yearly subscriptions without any regard to their professional capabilities, certain letters, in some cases a colorable imitation of those used by the members of the two great leading Professional Societies of Chartered and Incorporated Accountants. On several occasions actions have been brought against such bogus concerns by the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Society of Incorporated Accountants, and these pretenders exposed. In order to warn the public from being duped, I would refer your readers to "Truth" dated 23-10-07 and 11-12-07. A perusal will save a number of innocent people from wasting their time, money and energy in endeavouring to obtain such worthless fellowships and memberships.—Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A MOST interesting experiment was made at the Natural History Museum, Berlin, recently, thirty to forty precious stones manufactured by a German Company being submitted to certified experts. Herr Fischer, President of the German Society of Jewellers, who examined the stones, declared that the artificial rubies submitted made the greatest impressions, being of remarkable beauty. The white sapphires, on the other hand, were of little value, and could not stand out; the yellow stones, however, were a complete success. At the same time Herr Fischer declared that little importance attached to the discovery inasmuch as topazes were so common now.

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION,

AN UNNECESSARY ORDER.

No Expanding Bullets to be Used.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, in reply to a question put by Mr MacNiell, said that the discipline and humanity of the troops and commanders render it unnecessary to order the expedition against the Zakka Khels to observe the same standards of conduct as against a civilised race.

No expanding bullet, he said, had been issued, and none are kept in store in India.

Fortified Towers of China Destroyed.

ZAKKA LEADER WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

On the night of the 18th General Willcocks' camp to the East of China in Bazar was again fired into. However, authentic information was received that during the night firing on the 15th instant the Seaforth Highlanders' pickets had wounded Dadal, the leader of the recent raids into British territory. Besides killing three and wounding seven others of the enemy.

On the morning of the 19th General Willcocks, accompanied by a Mixed Column under the command of General Barett, destroyed the fortfied towers of China. On leaving to return to camp the Column was persistently attacked by Zakka Khels during the morning. There were 3 officers and 8 men hit.

The following is the list of casualties :—

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Lieut. Ian C. Macfadyn (Unattached List), dangerously wounded by a gunshot weund in the abdomen.

No. 9274 Private J. Esthen, severe gunshot wound on left forearm.

No. 3 Mountain Battery.—Lieut J. F. King, slight gunshot wound in the foot.

Lieut P. A. F. W. Abockett, slight gunshot wound in right hand.

No. 1102 Sergeant F. Pounds, severe gunshot wound in left ankle.

No. 83589 Gunner E. Mitchell More, slight gunshot wound on right hand.

No. 3954 Gunner T. Simpson. No. 4 (Q) Mountain Battery, slight gunshot wound on left hand.

2/5th Gurkhas.—No. 2121 Rifleman Basram Singh Thapa, severe gunshot wound on right forearm.

54th Sikhs.—No.2003 Lance-Havildar Partab Singh, slight gunshot wounds on both the thighs.

23rd Pioneers, No. 4557 Sepoy Bhag Singh, severe gunshot wound in the leg.

No. 6 Company Sappers and Miners.—No. 35 Driver Mohamed Alam, slight gunshot wound in the abdomen.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WHISKY.

Commission of Enquiry Appointed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

A Commission has been appointed, headed by Baron James, to enquire into the advisability of making regulations in the manufacture of whisky in the interests of consumers and the public health.

TURKISH MOBILISATION.

Large Force on the Frontier.

RUSSIA SUSPECTS WAR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Russian newspapers in the Caucasus give detailed accounts of the Turkish mobilisation on the Russian and Persian borders, in the vicinity of which they estimate twenty-seven regiments are in readiness to advance to the frontier.

Three of the frontier districts have been ordered to furnish further ten regiments each.

The Turkish troops are armed with the most modern weapons.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that General Shatiloff has arrived there to report on the Russian forces in the Caucasus.

The newspapers are discussing the possibility of war with Turkey.

GERMANY AND EAST AFRICA.

The Rights of Natives.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, Herr Dernburg, the Colonial Minister, proposed measures to safeguard the rights of and secure justice to the natives of East Africa as against the white population.

If the Government followed the wishes of the planters, he said, the entire labour force would migrate to English territory where the regulations were humane.

THE PORT ARTHUR COURT-MARTIAL.

General Stoessel Claims all Responsibility.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that General Stoessel in his final speech before the Court-martial, assumed entire responsibility for the surrender of Port Arthur.

If expiation by blood were necessary he said let it be his blood alone.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The French Chamber has passed a Bill for carrying out Article V. of the Franco-Siamese Treaty.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATICS.

Two Japanese Sentenced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Advices from Victoria, British Columbia, state that the two Japanese who were arrested on attempting to enter the country have been sentenced to pay a fine of 500 dollars and to undergo a year's imprisonment, with the option of release if they leave the country.

Habeas Corpus proceedings have been instituted.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Pacific Statement from Russia.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A semi-official Russian statement has been issued which, though emphasizing the inopportuneness of the Austrian Railway project as likely to increase the obstinacy of Turkey in opposing reforms, views with satisfaction the statement that Austria will not object to other railway enterprises.

The statement concludes by declaring that Russia does not desire any personal advantages, and sincerely wishes to live at peace with Turkey.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Public Subscriptions for the Regicides.

ROYAL CONFERENCE HELD.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

King Manuel and Queen Amelia have had a protracted conference with Senhor Alpoit, the dissident Liberal Leader.

Merchants and shop-keepers in Lisbon have subscribed £4,000 for the families of the regicides.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

Liberals' Memorial of Protest.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Eighty Liberal members of Parliament have signed a memorial to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman deprecating the agitation of the Peace Party.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

To be Raised to the Peerage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

It is rumoured in the Lobby that a peerage will be conferred on Mr. Herbert Gladstone and that he will succeed Lord Northcote as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

RUBBER TRADE CRISIS.

Slump in the Market.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The Antwerp newspapers report that a grave crisis has arisen in the rubber trade, enormous stocks being unsold,

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

A Canadian 3½ per cent. loan of three millions sterling has been issued at par.

THE HORSE PERSIMMON DEAD.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The King's Horse, Persimmon, is dead.

CHINA'S ARMY.

Edict Orders Thorough Reorganization.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Reuter wires from Peking that an edict has been published reorganizing the troops in Yangtse on modern lines.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

New President and Vice-President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Mr. W. Brown, of Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co., has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber for the coming year, with Mr. Lockhart A Smith, of Messrs Williamson, Magor and Co., as Vice-President. The Committee also includes Messrs W. E. Preston, J. Manson, C. W. N. Graham, M. A. Mitaranga F. H. Stewart, D. H. W. Ritchie and J. B. Strain.

MADRAS FORESTS.

Review of a Year's Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

From the Administration Report of the Madras Forest Department for the year ending 30th June 1907, just issued, I learn that the gross revenues increased by more than Rs. 4 lakhs over that of the previous year (viz., to Rs. 34·50 lakhs) while the expenditure rose by Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 25·86 lakhs, the surplus being thus Rs. 8¾ lakhs. The increased expenditure is due to the development of departmental working and to large expenditure on roads and buildings.

REMOVAL OF A WRECK.

Mariners Informed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

Information has been received from the Port Officer of Tuticorin that the wreck of the schooner "Cadex Bux" has broken up and washed ashore. Mariners are informed that the buoy which marked the site has been removed, there being no further obstruction to navigation.

CRUSADE AGAINST MR. COPE.

Hanthawadi Barristers on Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 18.

A full meeting of the Rangoon Bar was held this evening in the Bar Library to consider what action should be taken in view of the substance of the Order, as wired, made by the Judges to the Bar Association. This morning an application was made to the Registrar of the Chief Court by the Bar Association for an expurgated copy of the District Judge's order. The application was refused on the ground that there was no order on the record.

While the meeting was being held this evening a letter was received from the Registrar to the Secretary of the Bar Association.

It was as follows :—"I am desired to say that in the abstract of the orders issued to the Divisional Judge of Hanthawaddy which was sent to you in my letter, dated 7th February 1908, the words "they shall be expunged" should be read as referring not to the word "passages" but to the word "orders."

The letter actually issued to the Divisional Judge made it quite clear that the whole of Mr. Cope's order had to be expunged in view of this letter.

The Bar Association resolved this evening that they are at liberty to resume practice in the District Court of Hanthawaddy.

LATER.

A caustic leader with the box heading of "Barristers on Strike" appears in this evening's "Rangoon Times" on the anti-Cope Campaign. It runs as follows :—

"An unseemly interlude of barristerial pugnaciousness has provided both food for reflection and considerable amusement in Rangoon during the past few days, and now, fortunately, there are indications of the matter coming to an end.

"The whole trouble has evolved out of an order passed, in his official capacity, by Mr. Cope the District Judge of Hanthawaddy, a young I. C. S. and a man of especial talents if of somewhat too outspoken a mind for people who claim the East as their domicile.

"Mr. Cope, in the order referred to, dealt trenchantly with what he regarded as the wrong action of certain legal luminaries of greater or lesser magnitude. Those stars of the profession of the law took umbrage at the remarks of the Judge and combined in what can only be described as boycott of the Hanthawaddy Court. They virtually placed themselves in the position of the Trade Unionist at Home and appeared to give little heed to the methods they adopted in order to attain their aims. It was apparent that there were some in the ranks of the local Barristers who would have been delighted in the removal of Mr. Cope from his post in Rangoon—so bitter did their resentment of his utterance become.

"The Chief Court Judges, now, have ordered that the offending passages be expunged from the records and the Barristers ought, both as men and gentlemen, to be satisfied, and seek no further terms of settlement. A characteristic of the Britisher is that he is usually contented to let sleeping dogs lie, and we should have imagined that the Barristers engaged in the crusade against Mr. Cope would, through their association with English people at Home during their period of dinners, have become imbued with this peculiar characteristic. Probably the climatic conditions of the East account in some measure for the pertinacity of the offended ones, but they will surely lose whatever public sympathy they had—and we do not think it was very extensive—in regard to this particular matter if they persist in their anti-Cope compaign.

"To-day we are informed that Mr. Das, has, through Messrs Eddis Connell and Lentaigri given notice to Mr. J. A. Cope., I. C. S., District Judge, Hanthawaddy, that he will, on the expiry of two months from the date of Notice, file a suit for libel against him, damages being estimated at Rs. 10,000. The so-called libel was contained in the order in which Mr. Cope stated—"I imagined this application to be "bona fide," but the sequel shows that the object of it was merely to make incorrect representations to the Chief Judge and publish a scurrilous libel, containing six deliberate lies, about me. The menadacious individual, whose letter I have referred to, remarks triumphantly that he has interviewed Burman members of the Bar on the question of Language." Mr. J. R. Das regards himself as the person referred to, but whether he is or not is not the question which concerns us, but it is to be much regretted. And this is the point at the present juncture, that Mr. Das should not accept the decision of the Chief Court, and pursue the subject to a degree which will certainly lead the general public to regard his action as altogether unnecessary, is indeed unwise.

"The interesting point, however, might be settled as to the liability of a Judge under the Libel Laws for statements made by him in a Judgment or Order from the Judicial Bench. Vast opportunities might be opened up to persons who are unfortunate whether they ought to appeal before the Judge for the bringing of actions for damages for libel against the dispensers of the law.

"Seriously, however, we regard the threat of a libel action as an empty one or, at all events, as one which will not be followed up by the issue of a Writ. A plaintiff does not usually inform a prospective defendant that he intends to sue him in two months' time. He usually fires his shot straightaway and catches the offending one nnawares.

Even if Mr. Das intends to proceed with his threatened action, we think he values his reputation for veraoity at far too low a figure. Ten thousand rupees is a meagre sum, and if a lakh had been mentioned the bluff would have been more easily swallowed."

ANOTHER GUN SHOT ACCIDENT.

A Native Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

A Chunar correspondent to the "Pioneer" says that a young Eurasian named Wallington, an East Indian Railway Guard at Allahabad, had the misfortunate on Sunday, whilst out shooting at a village named Barade near the hills, five miles south of Chunar, of accidentally wounding a native (Namhu Ahir) who was engaged in ploughing fields at a remote distance from a black buck at which Wallington fired and missed. It appears that the ball ricochetted off a rock and was deflected towards the unfortunate victim who was not in the line of fire. The bullet passed upwards after striking the left under-jaw which was fractured and lacerated the tip of the nose though the nasal bone was not touched. Wallington had the injured man conveyed in a dooley to the Civil Hospital at Chunar where Mr. Banerjee, the Assistant Surgeon in charge, promptly attended to the patient.

A RECORD TIGER SHOOT.

Nine in Two Days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

A correspondent to the "Pioneer" states that H. H. the Nawab Mahomed Nasrallah, Khan Bahadur, heir apparent of Bhopal, has just killed nine tigers in two days. Once in a single beat of a jungle four tigers appeared and were shot dead in five minutes, and on the second occasion five tigers fell to His Highness' rifle in one night over one kill which reads like a record.

PROPRIETOR OF "NEW YORK HERALD."

Arrives at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 19.

The steam-yacht "Lysistrata" with her owner Mr. James Gordon Bennett and party on board arrived at Madras harbour yesterday from Colombo. Mr. Gordon Kennet is the proprietor of the "New York Herald" and is on a pleasure trip round the world.

KARACHI WHARVES.

Bad Handling of Imported Goods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

There would appear to be some need of improvement in the manner of handling imported merchandise on wharves at the Karachi port.

A merchantile firm in the Punjab lately complained to a shipping firm in London that a certain consignment of books had arrived in very bad condition and that some of the books were missing. In reply, the London shipping firm makes the following extraordinary statements :—

"We are not at all surprised to hear of the damage to your six cases of books. For some time past we have had endless complaints of the way in which goods are landed at Karachi, and although we pack the stuff very carefully and forward it in stout cases we have had numerous complaints of the way it has been received there.

"The Steamship Companies seem to take no trouble in landing packages and, at the present time, we have quite a number of claims with the Insurance Companies owing to breakages there.

"A consignment, just previous to yours, consisting of canvas sheets, securely packed, in stout cases, met with the same treatment, and the consignee complained most bitterly to us and said that the stuff had simply been dashed to pieces.

"As you are a large firm of high standing in India, we and other London merchants would be most grateful to you if you would call attention to the state of affairs at Karachi as it is the landing port for the best part of the stuff going into the north-west of India and stuff badly handled there does London merchants untold of damage. We have complained, times without number, but can get no redress. It remains now for people like yourselves, who can bring pressure to bear on the authorities there, to get something done. We ourselves have been most shamefully treated not only in the aforementioned case of waterproof sheets, but prior to that we have sent consignments of machinery, principally agricultural, which have been broken to pieces.

"From what we can gather, the goods are dumped overboard into the lighters in the most careless way and we cannot get anybody to be answerable for it. We trust you will give this your kindest attention, and if you are successful in obtaining a better state of affairs in Karachi you will earn the everlasting gratitude of scores of London merchants who have to export stuff into India "via" Karachi.

"In your letter, under date, we don't note that you think the wood of the cases is too thin, and in the next consignment we are going to send your cases in stouter wood, which even, if badly handled, will not be damaged as much as the others."

INADEQUACY OF POLICE FORCE AT KARACHI.

Mass Meeting of Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 18.

In view of the great insecurity and alarm engendered in Karachi by the constant occurrence, during last 6 or 7 months in particular, of daring thefts, robberies and burglaries sometimes, accompanied by murderous assaults resulting in serious bodily injuries, a public meeting was held here in Khalikdina Hall under the presidency of Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, President, Karachi Municipality, for protesting against the inadequacy and inefficiency of the police force of the city and the absence of any Criminal Investigation Department. This meeting was the largest ever held here and the proceedings lasted two hours. All classes, including Europeans, were well represented.

Three resolutions were passed, the first ascribing the present growth of crime to the inadequacy and the inefficiency of the police and advocated the introduction, without further delay, of an effective reorganisation of Sind Police.

The second resolution assigned the inadequate pay of the constabulary as the chief cause of police inefficiency and asked for much higher pay in view of the great demand for labour and the high wages earned even by common coolies.

The third resolution prayed for the aid of the military in patrol work and for effective measures to deal with suspicious characters who have come in large numbers to Karachi.

Speakers strongly condemned the delay that has occurred in sanction being given to the Reorganisation Scheme now before the Government of India.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The following famine telegram was sent yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State :—

Further general rain has fallen throughout Northern and Central India. It was moderately heavy in parts of the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur. Slight rain fell in Madras and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Prospects of spring harvest have further improved, but the demand for relief is increasing rapidly in the United Provinces, where the numbers on relief are now :—Works 551,554, gratuitous relief 225,009 ; in addition 13,839 persons are being relieved in Balrampur Estates and private works are in operation in several districts.

There is no general wandering, but there has been some further increase in crime, and some signs of deterioration have been noticed in places in the Punjab. 1,399 persons are employed in test works in Rewa.

There has been a decrease of 3,000 in the numbers on relief, and the total for Central India is now :—Works 90,120 ; gratuitous relief 8,048.

In Rajputana some gratuitous relief is being given in Bharatpur, but the situation does not as yet amount to famine, and the demand for labour is being met by ordinary public works.

In Bengal test works are attended by 2,883 persons, and are now open in five districts, and gratuitous relief is being given to 14,187 persons in Orissa.

In Central Provinces there is no lack of employment still for ordinary labour, but village relief is being given in five districts. 1,519 persons are employed on village works. Special relief is being given to 1,761 weavers and gratuitous relief to 3,912 persons. Some deterioration has been noticed among children attending kitchens in Damoh.

In the Panch Mahals District of Bombay 3,048 persons are employed on test works. Test works are being opened in Rewa Kantha Agency. The total number of persons in receipt of State relief in the whole of India is now 902,836.

There is no marked change in prices, but they have fallen slightly in some provinces.

SEDITIOUS NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS.

Printers Heavily Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Before Mr. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate here to day—

(1) In the "Navasakti" Sedition Case Manmohan Ghose, Printer, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with one thousand rupees fine or four months' additional imprisonment, and.

(2) In the "Shandhya" Sedition Case Manabendro Nath Chaterii, Printer, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with one thousand rupees fine or six months' additional imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

On the 18th February a Down Mixed train collided with a Down Goods' train outside Jalamb Station.

No injury was caused to passengers, but 3 Goods vehicles were damaged.

It is alleged that the Mixed train was allowed to proceed from the previous station without proper "Line Clear."

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REFORM AMONGST THE MUSSALMANS.

For a long time past the economic condition of the Mussalmans has been fast declining in most parts of India. It is only in the important parts like Bombay and Rangoon that some wealthy and well-to-do-merchants or brokers break the monotony of national poverty. The causes of this state of things are mostly historical. The higher classes of Muslims had for centuries depended upon conquest and upon the income derived by the Court from land revenue. That source has disappeared and their share in public service, in 'wazifas,' 'inams,' 'jagirs,' 'waqfs' diminished during the long night of anarchy after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A. D., and after the Mutiny of 1857 they were left stranded, without education to protect themselves from the consequences of the great revolutions, and without sufficient economic training or knowledge to save and advance what little property or wealth was left to them after 1857.

During the last half century things went from bad to worse. All reports agree in depicting their economic condition to be deplorable. There is hardly any district where Mahomedans did not lose more than half their landed property and almost all the precious stones, jewellery or money which some of their rich families had amassed in their better days. Habits of extravagance dominated and still dominate their social life. They borrow to spend upon their weddings, funerals and on the hundred and one petty ceremonials and on their feasts; and those who are in fairly good condition save nothing for the future. It can be said without exaggeration—and I say it with the responsibility of the Secretary of the Social Reform Propaganda, who have been studying this question for the last six years and have travelled and lectured in many parts of India—that 90 per cent. of the landlords and gentry amongst the Mussalmans are heavily indebted and that if energetic efforts are not made to save them from an exorbitant rate of interest on one hand, and from their propensity to spend more than their income on the other hand, in the next half century the Mussalmans of India will lose almost all real property, which will be a great danger not only for Islam but for India and the British Empire.

The remedy of this evil lies in the hand of legislature to a limited extent and it can do something by fixing a maximum rate of interest. But this is a question for the Muslim League to take up and I think it will be taken up. It is sure to cause a great uproar in classes that prosper by the decline and decay of their less intelligent fellow subjects. The other remedy lies with the Musulman economists and patriots by their finding out some means by which the Mussalman can improve their financial condition. It is suggested that they should have a central national bank which should be managed economically and by gentlemen who would consent, for patriotic motives, to take in the first instance little renumeration and who would gradually extend the branches of this bank in every Mahomedan district. It should also be a rule that money should be advanced only for the purpose of allowing the Muslims to enter into trade, agricultural, or to save their properties from an exorbitant rate of interest. For purposes of extravagance or for immoral living no loans should be granted. The managers of the branches should be educated young men of good character and steady habits who would get their training in the Central Bank and who would also induce their community to live an economic life, give up habits and customs that ruin the physical and mental faculties of the community and to encourage the idlers to take to some productive means of subsistence. It is also advisable that, following the principles first adopted by M. Luzzatti in Italy, a small percentage of the profit of this institution should be given to committees who would spend it to improve the education of themasses and try by means of subsidized preachers to improve the moral condition of the people and reform some of the social and economic habits that are both against religion and mundane progress. A small percentage should also be advanced as loans of honour to Mussalmans of good character who cannot give security and who wish to earn some honest livelihood by means of petty shopkeeping, agricultural or artisanship. It is calculated that a fair start can be made if 10 per cent. of the net profits is devoted to these great aims that may change the state of society in twenty years. For the crying social needs of Muslims is the want of a body of workers that are independent of Government service or learned profession and are sufficiently educated to grasp the real social problems that are to be solved, and who work for the social amelioration. The latter can only be realised by bringing home to the people their economic backwardness and moral fall from the Islamic ideals of work, sympathy, union and purity of life and devontness. These attempts are more needed at the present day than religious squabbles.

Speaking of Bombay, with great reserve, but still with some knowledge derived from the writings of some members of our social reform association who are residents of this place, I can say that an energetic and earnest effort for the uplifting of the Mahomedan masses is as necessary here as anywhere else. It is true that most people earn here their daily bread, but then even most of the Borahs, though they are very sober, spend almost all and do not save for their poorer brethren, or their own children, even 5 per cent. of their enormous earnings. A bank like the one described above can help them. The Memons, some of them immensely rich and a fair number of them very charitable, devote little attention to impoove the moral condition of their community. Gambling, drinking, immoral living, beggary is rife in most of the classes here, which, considering the amount spent in charity, and no portion of that amount being devoted to remove these evils, is anything but creditable.

A scheme like the one foreshadowed above ought to be appreciated by the general body of the rich citizens of Bombay, and there must be some who will understand that some such organization is urgently needed. Their is a great wave of national life passing over portions of the Muslim world just now, but that wave is mostly political and justly educational. But politics and mere secular education cannot in themselves succeed in removing the fundamental seeds of national dissolution. An earnest social and economic work undertaken in the community, can alone prepare them for a great political or national life. Lord Salisbury once said of Ireland that, before Home Rule was granted, twenty years of strong government was required for that country. It may be similarly said of the Islamic world in India that before it can think of taking its place along with the advanced nations of the world or even to compete with the wealthy and educated communities of India, who have taken the opportunity afforded by the enlightened British rule to advance socially, educationally or economically, they require a resolute work of half a century. That work is noble and difficult and consists in removing the poverty, ignorance, and listliness of the vast majority of the 60 millions of the Indian Muslims.

GHULAM-us-SAQLAIN.

Secretary of the Social Reform Section,
Muhammadan Conference.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Lieutenant Stephens, No. 28 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 68 Company at Rurki and Lieutenant J. W. Hare, No. 67 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 94 Company at Rurki.

Lieutenant Coe, No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Major Andrews 79th Infantry, has been appointed Commandant of that regiment.

Lieutenant Russel, 9th Horse, has been selected for appointment as Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Gordon, Royal Warwicks, is posted to the 1st Battalion of that regiment on promotion.

On vacating the appointment of Adjutant, 10th Brigade Field Artillery, Captain Tovey is posted to the 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain W. Stirling, Adjutant, 24th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery and posted to "P" Battery at Mhow and embarks for India on the 6th of March.

Brevet-Major A. J. Craven, Royal Engineers, embarks on the 19th of February for a tour of duty in India.

Lieutenant B. S. Johnson, York and Lancaster Regiment, has been permitted to resign his Commission.

THE CASE OF MR. NICHOLSON.

HEARING IN THE METROPOLITAN COURT.

Terms of the Settlement.

A Court of the Bishops was held in the Secretariat to hear the case of Rev. Father Nicholson of St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, against the Bishop of Bombay. The Right Rev. Dr. Coplestone, Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta, presided and the Court was composed of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Travancore, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lucknow.

Father Nicholson was represented by Mr Lowndes, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co.; Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co. appeared for Right Rev. Dr. Pym, Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Bowen acting as Registrar.

STORY OF THE DISPUTE.

The story of the dispute is roughly as follows :—

Father Nicholson is the Provincial Superior in India of the Cowley Fathers, who came out about 1873 at the invitation of Bishop Douglas, to found a Mission among the Eurasian Community in Bombay. In 1875, Father Page, was appointed Incumbent of St. Peter's, Mazagon, and since 1902 Father Nicholson has been the Incumbent. On 6th February, last year, Bishop Pym held a visitation in the Cathedral when he delivered a Charge making certain requirements of his Clergy stating that the said requirements had "the force of an official order ;" and his Lordship took measures to enforce obedience insisting that he had legal authority to impose the same.

Father Nicholson held that the Bishop had misused his lawful powers and had conducted himself unlawfully and oppressively towards his Clergy, and caused a great scandal and dismay in the Diocese.

In the Appendix to the Charge the Bishop alleged that the custom of allowing the attendance of bodies of unconfirmed children at Holy Communion was intended to emphasise" a "strange doctrine" and "aims at establishing it as a matter of faith and practice in the minds and consciences of the rising generation." Father Nicholson complained that the Bishop, by this allegation, caused great scandal by thus holding up to public opprobrium not only the Clergy of the Diocese, but also former Bishops of the Diocese who have countenanced the said practice, as being teachers of strange doctrine.

On St. John the Baptist's day, 1907, the Bishop addressed a letter to Father Nicholson making charges against the Clergy among which were following :—

(a) That Father Nicholson and has Community, had taken part in an agitation, wherein both in India and in England it was sought by fraud and conspiracy to injure the reputation of the Bishop.

(b) That Father Nicholson had followed a direction given by the Rev. Darwell Stone in respect of Requirement No. 24 in preference to the orders of his Bishop.

(c) That the Cowley Fathers refused to acknowledge the authority of their Bishop.

(d) That they had been guilty of antagonism to their Bishop.

(e) That they had been brought under ecclesiastical censure.

The Bishop by the letter then declared that he would regard the Cowley Fathers as "Extra-Diocesan," meaning thereby that his Lordship excluded them from the rights and privileges accruing to them as licensed Clergy of the Diocese and from participation in the Diocesan funds constituted for the benefit of the Clergy of the Diocese and for the furtherance of every class of Church work carried on by them or under their superintendence.

On the 21st October, 1907, the Bishop in an interview which he had with Father Nicholson informed him that he would not license any fresh Clergymen to minister in the Diocese in connection with the Fathers, thereby endeavouring to coerce them into obedience to his commands by threatening to destroy and bring to an end the Mission and other Ministerial work performed by the Fathers, for many years.

On the 28th October, 1907, the Bishop addressed another letter to Father Nicholson stating that it was impossible for him to consecrate, dedicate or license the new church of St. Peter's, Mazagon, then under construction, to replace the former parochial Church of St. Peter's, Mazagon, for the purpose of coercing Father Nicholson threatening to deprive him of a building for public worship.

In the letter the Bishop conveyed a threat to deprive Father Nicholson, if on the 6th of February he continued to refuse submission to any of his requirements.

By a letter of 2nd Nov., 1907, the Bishop informed Father Nicholson that the grant which he had been receiving from the S. P. C. K. for medical work would be imperilled. Father Nicholson says that the threat was made, in order to coerce him and that the Bishop has by his own actions and representation caused the grant to be imperilled, intending thereby injury to the medical mission work of the Fathers Father Nicholson therefore petitioned the Metropolitan in Calcutta to declare that Requirement No. 42 of the Visitation Charge of the Bishop of Bombay is unlawful and to direct that the same be cancelled to declare that Requirement No. 35, requiring the Clergy to celebrate Holy Communion, on Good Friday and Easter Eve, is one which the Clergy are under no obligation to obey.

That your Lordship will make enquiry into the truth of the allegation of the Bishop of Bombay that the presence of unconfirmed children at Holy Communion is intended to establish a "strange doctrine."

That if his Lordship found that such allegations are not established he would direct the Bishop of Bombay to cancel such allegations in a public manner.

That his Lordship would enquire into the allegation of the Bishop that Father Nicholson had been brought under Ecclesiastical Censure and would declare that no Clergyman of the Diocese is liable to Ecclesiastical Censure, except upon conviction and sentence passed by an Ecclesiastical Court in due form of Law.

That if the Bishop has passed upon Father Nicholson any sentence of Ecclesiastical Censure his Lordship would cancel the same as passed in contravention of the Ecclesiastical Law and will direct that the Bishop proceed in all matters of Ecclesiastical discipline in due form of Law.

That his Lordship would declare that the Bishop was in error in inflicting upon the Cowley Father the disqualifications implied in the term "Extra Diocesan," and that his Lordship will direct that the Bishop do restore to them the rights and privileges accruing to them as licensed Clergy of the Diocese.

That his Lordship would direct that the Lord Bishop do consecrate the new Church of St. Peter's, Mazagon, immediately the same be completed.

That his Lordship would declare that the Bishop cannot without just cause refuse to grant licences to priests.

That his Lordship would make enquiry into the action of the Bishop with regard to the grant hitherto made by the S. P. C. K.

THE BISHOP'S LETTER.

The following is the substance of the Bishop's letter to Father Nicholson of St. John the Baptist's Day 1907 :—

My Primary Visitation Charge had no more special reference to your Community than to the rest of the Clergy. In May 1904, I had some correspondence with you on the attendance of unconfirmed children at Holy Communion and you pressed upon my notice the custom which prevailed in four Churches I made my wishes clearly known on this subject and I left it to the Clergy to conform to my wishes without further pressure. I mention this because it has been stated more than once that I had adopted this course in my Visitation Charge instead of dealing with such matters in the shape of official requirements there would have been a greater disposition on the part of the Clergy to meet my wishes. The facts do not bear this out, for my wishes were made known shortly after my arrival but from May 1904, to February 1907, there was no move made in any single instance in conforming with them. The Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline was appointed and resulted in a unanimous Report in which certain illegalities were censured in no uncertain language.

It is more than probable that I should myself have dealt with the irregularities in any case. The Report of the Royal Commission, however, greatly strengthened my hands. Amongst the requirements were a few which undoubtedly pressed more severely upon you than with Evangelical section of the Church. This was due to the fact, that the illegalities of the so-called 'High Church' section were of a more serious nature. This being so, I went out of my way to lighten as far as I possibly could the requirements which it was my duty to lay upon you vestments," 'reservation' and 'wafers' have all been declared illegal. I expressed my very strong sympathy with all who were called upon to depart from long-accustomed use.

Immediately upon the delivery of my Charge an agitation was commenced having in view the object of forcing me, by memorials and meetings, to withdraw certain of my requirements and to abandon the position I had felt bound to take up. For four months this agitation has been maintained ; from the very beginning, contrary to my strongly expressed advice, all publicity, both in India and England, was eagerly sought, without such misrepresentation of some facts and such suppression of others as gave the case against me as bad a complexion as possible. In this agitation you and your Community have taken a leading part.

After prolonged correspondence and personal interviews, the Diocesan Clergy have as a whole yielded to my wishes and promised compliance with my requirements two or three of them doing so under protest, I myself acquiescing in this course, if any felt it necessary for conscience sake. It has rested with your Community and to those closely associated with you to persist in refusing me obedience.

I summoned you to meet me at the Cathedral on June 17th. Up to that date I had endeavoured to deal with the members of S. S. J. E., as individual priests. When, however, it became apparent that only the Community were left in open opposition I saw that my efforts for the restoration of Church order in this Diocese must be directed to the S. S. J. E. Besides that of the attendance of unconfirmed children at Holy Communion my requirements had not been complied with.

I knew you had received Mr. Darwell Stone's letter to Father Page counselling resistance to my 'requirement' about the unconfirmed children. What right Mr. Darwell Stone, has to interfere in the affairs of this Diocese, or what claim he has upon your obedience compared with the claim which I have as your Bishop, I am at a loss to understand.

It seems to me, that the responsibity of Mr. Darwell Stone in issuing this direction and of Father Page in forwarding it to you at this juncture is very heavy indeed.

At our meeting on 17th June it was stated that several of the requirements had not been respected or observed and I received no hint that they would be. In view of these facts, in the absence of any specific assurance to the contrary, I have no alternative but to regard the Community as refusing me submission in several particulars. This attitude unquestionably renders you liable, not only to ecclesiastical censure, but to ecclesiastical discipline.

Whereas your Community refuses to acknowledge my authority, it is advised to regard my "monition" as "not godly:" under such conditions I leave it to manage its own concerns in its own way; it does not really want a Bishop, since it is under the guidance and direction of other authorities. You will understand therefore that, until our mutual relations are readjusted according to the recognized principles of sound Church government I cannot visit your Churches or Schools. I will not refuse to administer confirmation to those whom you have had under instruction for this purpose, but it must be in some other Church than Umarkhadi or Panch Howds.

I am thankful to say that I see no reason to interfere with your Incumbency of St. Peters in your letter of 21st June, you say that unconfirmed children do not attend Holy Communion, so that in St. Peter's Church the difficulty does not arise; in regard to the Chapel in connection with St. Mary's Girls' School Poona, I have not the slightest wish to interfere with the privileges which this licensed Chapel confers on the Sisters, But the present condition of things must be at once discontinued. The St. Mary's Schools are under the care of the Caplain of St. Mary's,—the Rev. S Leigh-Lye. But when the Sisters claim the right to take the pupils of St. Mary's School to their Chapel, under conditions known to be in violation of my express order, the Sisters at once overstep the line of the authority under which they work in St. Mary's Parish;

I understand from your letter that the Sisters will not yield to my directions. I have no alternative therefore but to withdraw my license from the Chapel. This step is the more imperative as I understand that the Sisters are not under the control of your Community. That such a body of persons, under no recognized ecclesiastical control whatever, should get their Parish Priest and Bishop at defiance in such a way as to involve to the children under their control in open disobedience, is obviously an intolerable situation, and must be brought to an end at once. All I am directly concerned with is the licence for the administration of the Sacraments in that Chapel: if the Chaplain and Sister will not conform to my directions the licence must be returned to me forthwith, or, in the event of the actual document being lost, it must be regarded as cancelled.

In a subsequent letter to Father Nicholson the the Bishop stated :—

"I further understand from you that you have not carried out, and will not carry out certain other requirements, you have mentioned three such, viz., "Lavabo," "mixed Chalice," and "Sign of Cross" over the elements, all of these being ceremonially used. You do not tell me whether you have or have not carried out all the rest of the requirements. But what you have previously admitted and the decision you have communicated to me in your last letter can not but most seriously affect your position as Incumbent of St. Peter's Church.

It must be obvious to you that under such conditions it is quite impossible for me as Bishop to consecrate, dedicate, or license the new church and hand it over to your care, or allow you to continue in charge of the Parish of St. Peter's, Mazagaon.

COMING TO TERMS.

The Court having been declared open Counsel for both sides had a brief consultation as the parties were coming to certain terms and the case was to be settled.

Mr. Lowndes appl

Holy Eucharist necessarily implied any doctrine contrary to the doctrines of the Church of England.

(3). That the Lord Bishop undertakes to exercise his jurisdiction with regard to licensing the churches and chapels under the control of the Peter and other matters mentioned in the petition, having regard to the merits of each particular case and without reference to any dispute between himself and the petitioner.

(4) That the Lord Bishop withdraws all charges made against the Rev. Father Nicholson and those associated with him.

(5) That the Lord Bishop will not take any action against the petitioner and those under his control in espect of any past matter.

There being no time to settle the exact wording of those terms, it was agreed they should be settled between the respective Counsel of the Lord Bishop and the Rev. Father Nicholson

The Metropolitan stated that he could not allow any thing being inserted in the terms which were to be officially recorded, which referred to persons other than the parties to the proceedings, and that any terms which referred to persons other than the parties to the proceedings should be eliminated and made the subject of a separate and private agreement.

On this condition and subject to the settlement of the terms by Counsel the Metropolitan sanctioned the arrangement.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay here mentioned that it was not his intention to press any doctrinal view when he delivered the Charge. All that he then felt was that the practices were not sound, and the text of the Charge would bear him out.

The Metropolitan accepted the statement as proper, confining it to parties whose case was before the Court.

The Metropolitan and the Bishops then sat in deliberation on Requirements Nos. 24 and 35 of the Charge in their capacity as Bishops.

The Metropolitan then declared that the visitation proceedings would commence to-day, Holy Communion at 8 a.m., the Metropolitan celebrating the formal proceedings at 0 a.m. The proceedings to be held at the same hour on Friday and Saturday.

The arguments Regarding Requirements Nos. 24 and 35 of the Bishop of Bombay's Charge were then gone into.

Dr. Pym, the Bishop of Bombay, who was not present on Tuesday, was present in Court yesterday and was given a seat at the table where the Bishops were seated.

Mr. Weldon said that his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay not having heard the other side, the learned Counsel would address the Court giving their reasons and putting their case from their point of view.

Mr. Lowndes in addressing the Court on the legal aspect of the case remarked that being a lawyer and not a clergyman he would address their Lordships on the legal aspect of the case leaving the clergy to address their Lordships on Theological diction. There were requirements to be considered in the case namely No. 24 and No. 35, but the latter only was concerned in Mr Nicholson's case. It was a practice which was allowed in the time of the three former Bishops and a practice which was not secretly exercised. It was a part of the recognized practice of the Church within the knowledge of the Bishop of the time. There was not an instance where any of the former Bishops disapproved of the practice. Under such circumstances the most a Bishop could say would be that he did not encourage the practice, but he cannot say he could prevent. The third point for the consideration of your Lordships was to come to the conclusion whether the Requirement No. 24 was illegal or not illegal.

FATHER PULLER'S ADDRESS.

Father Puller then addressed the Court on the Theological diction. He said that before he entered on the main point which would have to be considered he wished to make a respectful protest against the assumption which underlay all that the Bishop of Bombay had written on the subject of bringing of children to the Eucharist celebration both in his Charge and in his Pastoral Letter. He appeared to think that their baptised, though unconfirmed children, are encouraged to be present at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist for the one purpose of worshipping our Lord present by the presence of His Body and Blood in the consecrated Sacrament. No doubt they were all taught to worship our Lord who vouchsafed to be personally present in the consecrated Sacrament. But he did not think that any well instructed churchman would regard such worship as to one purpose or even as the chief purpose among many for the children being encouraged to attend the celebration. If he was asked to explain why he wished baptized children should attend the celebration of the Eucharist he should give some such answer as the following: He should say the celebration of the Euch rist is ordinary a d the normal worship appointed by our Lord for the Church. And for at least three centuries and a half it was the only worship that was offered at the great assembly for worship which took place on Sunday and other festivals of obligation. There was no doubt a nocturnal vigil service was held from very early times during the night between Saturday and Sunday. That service commenced soon after midnight but it was never a service of obligation as the Eucharist was, except on Paschal vigil which ushered in the midst of festivals and on that vigil the celebration of the Eucharist formed an essential part of the vigil service. From the nature of the case a service commencing soon after midnight could not normally be a service to which children could be brought in large numbers. In the primitive church the service which the children attended was the Eucharistic service for a part from the vigil service. There was no other service. Such choir services as Matins, Evensong Terce, Sext, None, and the rest formed no part of the public worship of the Church for 3½ centuries. The germs of them no doubt began at an earlier period, but in the earlier stage they were no doubt private or domestic acts of worship. They were of the nature of family prayers. They were not used at the solemn assemblies, at which church people assembled together, as church-people, for the worship of God. In the first half of the fourth century the uprising of the monastic movement brought these domestic offices into much greater prominence than they had had before, because the monastic communities were as it were families on a large scale, and they adopted the choir services, by which, I mean Matins, Evensong, Terce, Sext, None, and the rest, as the regular daily worship of the religious community, and they elaborated these services, while on Sundays and on festivals of obligation they added the Eucharistic celebration. It was only in the second half of the fourth century that we find any trace of these domestic and monastic choir services being introduced by the Bishops and clergy into the cathedral and basilicas and parish churches of Christendom. The earliest intimation of their being so introduced was to be found in the Apostalical constitutions and in the account of the Pilgrimage of Etheria to Jerusalem. The date of the Apostalical Constitutions may be approximately assigned to the years 375 to 380; and the Pilgrimage of Etheria may be about fifteen years later. A full and satisfactory discussion of the early history of the choir-offices will be found in Mgr. Duchesne's "Christian Worship, its origin and evolution," an English translation of which has been published by the S.P.C.K. This digression on the early history of the choir-offices was necessary, because it justifies my statement that during the first three and a half centuries of our era whenever Christian children took part on Sunday in public worship they must have attended at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. There was nothing else for them to go to except the nocturnal vigil service, which for most children would be out of the question. And as a matter of fact we have the most conclusive evidence that they did attend the Eucharistic service. I am not now considering the question whether they always communicated, whenever they were present. I am at the present stage only emphasizing the fact that the Eucharist was the Sunday service to which they went, as in fact the Eucharist was the Sunday service to which all Christian worshippers went. The presence of the children at the Eucharist is attested by the rubrics of the so-called Clementine Liturgy, that is to say the Liturgy embedded in the 8th Book of the Apostolical Constitutions. It is also attested by the newly discovered "Testamentum Domini." I have already mentioned the date of the Apostolical Constitutions. The date of the "Testamentum Domini" may be about 25 years later, that is to say, early in the fifth century, though its germ is probably a good deal earlier.

Even after the choir-offices had become part of the public worship of the Church, they were never regarded as obligatory services. Or, at any rate, they were obligatory in a much lower degree than the celebration of the Eucharist. Duchesne says concerning them—"The faithful, though not attending them, felt it was right that the offices should be said by the Clergy in their churches." It is certain that from the Apostolic age until the Reformation the Eucharistic service was not only the one great Sunday service of Divine institution it was also the one great service of obligation which all Christian worshippers, whether adults or children, were expected to attend.

At the Reformation in England this state of things came to an end. I do not at all think that the Reformers intended to bring it to an end. On the contrary they intended to retain the Holy Eucharist as the great Sunday service. It is at that service that sermons are ordered to be preached, and banns of marriage and other notices published and briefs, citations and excommunications read. It is evidently assumed that the mass of the people will come to Church for the Eucharistic service. But the assumption was not realized. The fatal mistake was made of ordering that "there shall be no celebration of the Holy Eucharist, except there be a convenient number to communicate with the Priest according to his discretion. And if there be not above twenty persons in the Parish of discretion to receive the Communion; yet there shall be no communion, except four (or three at the least) commimicate with the Priest." This new rule was thoroughly well meant. During several centuries before Reformation the infrequency of communions had been most lamentable. The mass of the people had communicated only once a year, namely at Easter. It was high time that an effort should be made to bring about a better state of things. But the particular effort that was made, namely the prohibition of Celebrations of the Eucharist, except there were a convenient number to communicate with the Priest, according to his discretion, was absolutely fatal. Even in little parishes with only twenty persons of discretion to receive the Communion, there must be no Celebration except there be four (or three at the least) to communicate with the Priest, and of course it is implied that in larger parishes there must be proportionately a larger minimum of communicants or else there was no Celebration What was the result? The number of Celebrations in the year grew less and less. In vast numbers of parishes there were only three or four Celebrations in the year Even the saintly George Herbert hardly expects the good county Parson to have more than five or six Then came the new policy of encouraging non-communicants to withdraw. And the final outcome of it all,—a nation of non-communicants. The mass of the people wholly unfamiliar with the idea of the Eucharist A Christian nation wholly ignorant of the one Divine service instituted by our Lord for His Church. I have no doubt that Canon Carter of Clewer was quite right when he wrote to the "Guardian" in September 1872 a reply to his friend Mr. Scudamore. Mr. Scudamore, writing against non-communicating attendance, had spoken about the danger of a "declension in the number and standard of habitual communicants from familiarity with holy things." Mr. Carter replies: "It is strange how different minds with the same object earnestly at heart, differ as to probabilities. Certainly the result of the unmiliarity with holy things has been to leave us, as I believe we now are, with the smallest number of communicants, in proportion to our professing members, of any Christian body. I venture to forteil an increase of intelligent communicants if our people were more generally familiarized with the celebration of the divine mysteries." This then was the result of the fatal attempt made by the English Reform rs to remedy what was undoubtedly a bad state of things. They wanted to increase the frequency of communions. Their object was admirable, but the means which they adopted to attain their object resulted with our having the smallest number of communicants in proportion to our professing members of any Christian body. We may perhaps be in a better condition now than we were in 1872. Large numbers of the clergy now do their utmost to avoid the policy which had so hopelessly failed. We try now to lead our people from their earliest years to regard the Eucharist as the great Sunday service. We try to establish the primitive view, which is in fact the Gospel view, and to get rid of the post-Reformation view, which substituted the human tradition of Matins for the Divine legacy of the Eucharist.

"And one method which we adopt is the primitive method of training our children to regard the Eucharist as the service which they must make a special point of attending. We would greatly wish to be able to feed them with the Body and Blood of our Lord, but unfortunately we are not allowed to do that. The Reformers retained a bad custom of the mediæval Latins, and in defiance of the universal practice of the ancient Church they postponed Confirmation and First Communion to the time when the children had grown to be 15, 16 or 17 years old Well, the settling of the age for receiving confirmation is a matter for the Bishops. The postponement is a terrible loss to the children, but we have no power to remedy it. But it is in our power to bring them to the Eucharistic service and train them to take their part along with the great congregation in offering the sacrifice of the New Covenant to the Eternal Father. It would be too cruel to deprive them first of Communion and then to make that an excuse for driving them away from the glorious service along with unbelievers, demoniacs and excommunicated persons. Of course, if we thought for a moment that Christ our Lord and his Church in the days of its purity objected to non-communicating attendance, we could not follow this plan. But we know perfectly well that non-communicating attendance is not contrary to the mind of Christ, at any rate, as we practise it and we are also sure that it has never been forbidden by our mother the Church of England. And therefore with a good conscience, and, as we think, with excellent results we encourage our children to be present at the celebration.

"So far I have not mentioned the adoration of our Lord really present in the Sacrament as a reason for bringing children to that service. The Bishop of Bombay imagines that that is our one thought, and that, apart from Eucharistic adoration, the presence of children at the Eucharist would be meaningless. He is quite mistaken. Training our children to worship our Lord really present in the Eucharist is no doubt part of our purpose, but is not the main part. There are Christians, not of our communion, who for the most part are very imperfectly instructed in the revealed doctrine of the Eucharist, who bring their children to their Communion service, although they would never teach them to worship our Lord, as being really present in their Sacrament. For example, the Scotch Presbyterians bring their children to their Communion. The distinguished Presbyterian theologian and exegete, the late Dr Milligan, in his baird Lectures on the Ascension and Heavenly Priesthood of our Lord (ed. 1894, p. 304, note) says:—"Our children in Scotland remain in church duing the celebration of the Supper, because they are not strangers". That is admirable expression. The children "are not strangers." They are born again "born from on high." They belong to the Church, to the family of God, therefore they have a right to be present at the sacred family sacrifice. Almost all Christians feel the same about this matter. Not only Roman Catholics, but Greeks and Russians and Armenians and Jacobites and Nestorians and Presbyterians and, I believe, Congregationalists and other dissenters and a growing number of the most earnest and best instructed of our English clergy rejoice to being their children to the Eucharistic celebration. A certain number of our English clergy are, I am sorry to say, bitterly opposed to this practice. I do not know that any body else agrees with them; certainly nobody wants to force them to do what so much distresses them. But standing as they do on very much alone in their ideas, it would be better I think, if they were a little more modest in their opposition and were less fanatical in their efforts to impose their way, which we think a very mistaken way, on their brethren. And we would have thought that they would be the more inclined to be modest in this matter because their way has been tried on a large scale in England for three centuries and a half with the result that, speaking broadly, we are a nation of non-communicants and at any rate there is good reason to believe that we have the smallest number of communicants in proportion to our professing members of any Christian body.

Let us now consider the worship of our Lord present in the Blessed Sacrament, which we certainly hold to be a duty incumbent on all well-instructed Christians; and which we therefore desire to impress on our children, as soon as they are capable of understanding something of the truths which underlie the practice. I feel bound to enter into the doctrinal aspect of this matter, because all through his Charge and in his Pastoral Letter the Bishop of Bombay has based his opposition to the practice of bringing children to the Eucharistic celebration on doctrinal grounds."

Father Puller then read a para. from the first appendix to the Bishop's Charge, and remarked: "Of course no instructed Christian would ever dream of using the adjective "localized" in this connection. Such an epithet would be repudiated not only by Anglicans but also by Roman Catholics. To mention one theologian whose name is as good as a host, St. Thomas Aquinas, in his "Summa Theologiæ," concludes his long argument thus: "Unde nullo modo Corpus Christi est in hoc Sacramento localiter." Perhaps the Bishop o Bombay uses the word "localized" in some vague untheological sense, but I felt bound before passing on to repudiate the use of that particular epithet as if it could be legitimately employed to describe our belief. But apart from the use of that epithet, I readily admit that in the consecrated Sacrament there is a real objective presence of our Blessed Lord and that to Him so present in the Sacrament worship is undoubtedly due.

"In entering into the doctrinal aspect of this question an aspect which the Bishop of Bombay has forced to the front—I wish to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that in their petitions neither Mr. Bonney nor Father Nicholson ask the Court to condemn the Bishop as a teacher of erroneous doctrine. We have not filed a suit against the Bishop of Bombay for heresy. We are only defending our own practice in regard to bringing children to Eucharistic celebration and it is the Bishop who compels us to defend the doctrine that our Lord present in the Sacrament is adorable, because he alleges that that doctrine is so obviously false and so contrary to the teaching of the Church of England that its inadmissibility carries with it the inadmissibility of the practice in regard to bringing children to the Eucharistic service.

"After some consideration I have thought that I should act wisely, if when dealing with this doctrinal point I, for the most part, confine myself to reading passages from the writings of the revered author of the "Christian Year," the late Mr. Kebis.

Father Puller here read passages from Mr. Keble's writings. Next he read from the Fathers and Primitive Liturgies which, he said, prove that our Lord's words "This is my body" and "This is my blood" ought to be taken literally, but in order to save time Father Puller at once went to the third chapter of Mr. Keble's treatise on Eucharistic Adoration. He next read passages from Bishop Alexander Forbes, Thorndike, Bishop W. Forbes.

Father Puller then proceeded to remark: "I contend that what I have said or read from accredited Divines of our Church proves conclusively that the practice of Eucharistic adoration is a primitive and Catholic practice which is the necessary outcome of the teaching of our Lord about the Holy Eucharist and that it was taught by the great Anglican Divines of the 17th century."

Father Puller next read passages from Archbishop Temple's first Visitation Charge as to the lawfulness of the do trine and of the practice at the present day.

The Rev. Father went on to say that the Bishop of Bombay was entirely mistaken when he discribed as a strange doctrine the doctrine that under the consecrated elements and apart from the reception of them there is such an objective (and localized) Presence of our Lord as demands peculiar adoration. "In saying this I assume that the Bishop uses the word "localized" in a vague untheological sense. If he really uses it in its theoeogical meaning the doctrine might be called a strange doctrine. But as it would be a doctrine which no body has taught which would be repudiated not only by Anglican but also by Roman Catholic divines it would have no bearing on the present discussion, and it could not be embodied in the practice of bringing children to the Eucharistic service."

After referring to passages in the Bishop of Bombay's Charge, Father Puller said: "I now come to the consideration of two important questions: (1) whether there is any principle of primitive faith or practice apart from the doctrine of the Real objective Presence, which ought to hinder English Churchmen from bringing baptized but unconfirmed children to the Eucharistic Celebration, and (2) whether by later legislation of th English Church in Reformation or post-Reformation times we are in any way prevented from carrying on this practice which the Bishop of Bombay has so severely condemned. It will be found that it is hardly possible to arrive at any secure conclusions in regard to the presence of non-communicating children without first considering the general question of non communicating attendance. If non-communicating attendance was forbidden by the early Church to adults it would be difficult to maintain that an exception was made in favour of non-communicating children."

Passing on from the Scripture to that period of Church History Father Puller quoted the authorities, the writings of numerous ancient and modern divines. The Rev. Father was on his legs for five hours without any sign of exhaustion.

The formal proceedings of the Metropolitan's visitation opens at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW PILOT BRIG FOR CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

A new steam Pilot Brig to replace the "Alice" which was burnt is expected to arrive here next June. The new vessel is to be of a type similar to the "Fraser".

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

Sir Andrew Fraser leaves on a tour on the 22nd instant for Ranchi, returning on Monday the 2nd March.

FIRE ON APOLLO BUNDER.

Yesterday afternoon, at about two o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to the late Mr. J. N. Tata and situated at Apollo Bunder. The stable was in the occupation of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency who had stabled therein their vehicles, while a portion of it was being utilized as a workshop. The fire originated in the latter when the vehicles were safely got out and the flames were put out in about a quarter of an hour by playing on them from a water-main on the road which was handy. The fire engines arrived promptly but were not utilized. The damage is estimated at Rs 350.

The fire at the Tyre Vulcanizing Works yesterday was extinguished by the Minimax extincteur with remarkable rapidity and the services of the fire brigade were consequently not required.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.

At the Bombay Town Hall last night Signor Scrinzi, supported by Miss Hunter, Miss Vakeel, Mr. Schmuck, Mrs. C. J. A. Wadia, Signor Savini Mori and Mr. Rheuius gave a concert of vocal and instrumental music. The function was largely attended, and the audience was appreciative. The items on the programme were well selected and the young ladies did full justice to their respective parts.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th Jan. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	18,000	—	23,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	123	—	163
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	13,500	32,000	....	45,500
Total for 4 weeks	18,500	50,000	....	68,500
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	4,925	15,364	124	20,363
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	108	1	144
Total to corresp'g date do.	19,796	85,677	386	1,05,859
Increase for the week			Rs.	2,637
Decrease to date			"	37,359

H. H. the Maharaja of Drungadhra arrived in Bombay yesterday and has put up in Watson's Hotel.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Big Meeting.

ANOTHER BOOKMAKERS' DAY.

THE fourth day of the Big Meeting brought no relief to punters as almost without exception the favourites lost, Tachreet being the only one to score. Attendances have been big and once more the betting was, in most cases, open. One hears with regret that Annamullooh has gone lame and that Baritone is also being troubled by his old leg which is always a source of anxiety to his trainer who, however, has patched him up remarkably well in the past.

Racing opened with the Asian Plate and Little Red Rat was well backed, now being the property of Mr. E. C. Marshall, with Tachreet always steady and place money for False Start and Darby. The M. G and A. N. pair cut out the running but when the bend was reached Tachreet made his appearance. Killorn waited nicely with him instead of making so much use of him as on the previous occasion and had his revenge on Derby who followed Gold Mint home, the chestunt running well though inclined to bore out at the bend.

A street corner tip was Ajeel for the Second Dealers, but he failed to shew up at any part of the journey. Wild Poppy having beaten Salaam in a gallop was backed by many and getting away with the lead was never headed. Considering his poor performance last time it was surprising to see how well Maimoon stayed the mile beating Safoog at the finish, both following the leader all the way. There was considerable consternation as Dardanelles was thought to have won, but it was discovered that Wild Poppy was carrying other colours than those on the card.

Twelve faced the starter for the Imperial Plate and almost every pony in the race was fancied. Comeback firming to favouritism from Lady Avon, Yankee Boy, Wild Boy, Gun Metal, Florrie. The pace was cut out by the broken winded Florrie following a run by Koko with Gun Metal next. Koko soon fell away and Lady Avon was done when Yankee Boy made his run with Comeback outside, but the positions of the first two were never changed though the finish was an exciting one between the first four.

For the long Arab race sixteen started with Swalior and Dilerjung in prime demand. Dilerjung Moored and at the five furlongs Peculiar took the lead, Dilerjung and Swalior here lying handy. These three entered the straight together and Bendigo joined in when a desperate finish ensued. Dilerjung took a slight lead, but in the last few strides Peculiar drew level and on the post just got his head in front.

All twelve on the card elected to start for the Exeter Plate for which Paddy's Darling was made favourite from Prince Lyon, Botha. Sea Spray, Lovania and Golden Gleam. We have often wondered why the top weight is taken out in front and Sea Spray now did so, a fact which probably lost her a place, if not win. At the half mile Ferndown passed her and from there had nothing to pass her just staying out a last, determined run by Botha, and Golden Gleam; Prince Lyon failing to stay though this distance was formerly his forte.

The day wound up with the biggest upset of the day, Posco being made a warm favourite from Zotigue, Mereworth and Rustile. Posco got away first from Conscience, the latter soon being passed by Zotigue and Rustile. At the three furlongs Faded Lily came into the lead and though Posco and Zotigue came at her, she stayed on to win narrowly by a mere head, landing odds of tens. This is the first time she has run since being given over to Glynn and a distinct score for him.

With the fifth day on Saturday the Big Meeting comes to a close. Amongst those present were Miss Clarke, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. E. Sir George Warrender and Lieutenant-Colonel Desaraj Urs. Details.—

THE ASIAN PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Asab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr R R S' Tachreet 10st 4lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Gold Mint 9st 11b .....Oomerkhan 2
Mr L K Kapadia's Darby 8st 6lbs .....Southall 3
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's False Start 8st 4lbs Robinson 4

Also ran.—Dumra 9st, Hermit 8st 3lbs, Little Red Rat 7st 12lbs, Nippon 7st 9lbs Nazzar 7st 8lbs, Elector 7st, Company 6st 13lbs, Settler 6st 12lbs, Maharaja 6st 10lbs, Patna 6st.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Little Red Rat, 3 to 1 Tachreet, 5 to 1 False Start, 7 to 1 Darby, 8 to 1 Hermit, Gold Mint and Dumra, and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Little Red Rat was last away, Maharaja in front soon being passed by Nazzar and he by False Start who was followed by Tachreet, Settler, Darby and Dumra. Before the bend Gold Mint began to make his run coming round a bit wide, Tachreet going out entering the straight. Gold Mint made his effort, but Tachreet held him safe to win by a length and half a length away Darby just got his head in front of False Start.

THE SECOND DEALERS.—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700; and third, Rs. 300. For Arabs imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1907. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalty—Winner of Melton Plate 1908, 7lbs. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply). Distance—1 Mile

Mr A S Omer's Wild Poppy 6st 3lbs.....Kamad 1
Messrs M Gooculdas, A Nanjee and A Mana's Maimoon 8st 7lbs .....Robinson 2
Mr R S Savage's Safoog 7st 7lbs .....Southall 3

Also ran.—Winter 8st 10lbs, Young Soocab 8st 10lbs, Slur 8st 7lbs, Jassa 8st 2 lbs, Vendetta 7st 12lbs, His Highness 7st 12lbs, Nilum 7st 12lbs, Balmoral 7st 12lbs, Rosetable 7st 12lbs, Fritz 7st 7lbs, Dardanell 7st 7lbs, Safoog 7st 7lbs, Ajeel 6st 3lbs, Golden Dream 6st 3lbs, Sarabund 6st.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Ajeel, 5 to 1 against Safoog, 6 to 1 Wild Poppy and Maimoon; tens and twenties the rest.

The Race.—From a good start Wild Poppy got out in front, followed by Safoog and Maimoon. Except that Maimoon came into second place, on rounding the bend there was no change though Kamad had to ride to win by three quarters, length next.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14·2 and under.

Mr J D's Florrii 8st 4lbs.....Barrett 1
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's Gun Metal 9st.....Southall 2
Mr J C Gaisman's Wild Boy 8st 3lbs.....Robinson 3
Mr R R S' Comeback 9st 4lbs.....Killorn 4

Also ran.—Lady Avon 8st 13lbs, Minnie 8st 7lbs, Yankee Boy 8st 13lbs, Mandeville 7st 12lbs, Babaway 7st 10 lbs. Virballa 7st 11b, Encourage 7st, Koko 6st 7lbs cd 6st 8lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Comeback, 5 to 1 Wild Boy, Lady Avon and Yankee Boy, 6 to 1 Gun Metal and Florrie, 8 to 1 Koko and Mandeville and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—A level start, Koko getting away in front followed by Encourage who soon fell back to Florrie, Gun Metal and Lady Avon. The order continued to the bend where Yankee Boy came up with Comeback outside, but these could make no impression on the front two, Florrie in a good finish winning by half a length, neck next and very close fourth.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURSE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 Mile, 1 furlong.

Mr G K's Peculiar 8st 10lb.....Barrett 1
Mr Syed's Dilerguni 8st 11b.....Blades 2
Mr G K's Beadigo 7st 9lb.....Ferguson 3
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Swalior 8st 0lb (cd 8st 1lb)...Taylor 4

Also ran.—Precious 9st 12lb, Young Kohinoor 9st 3lbs, Sobeil 8st 7lb, Vasco 8st 6lb, Noorsab 8st 5lb, Mouub Pasha 8st 4lb, Kastaulin 8st 0lb, Wait-a-while 7st 12lb, Commander 7st 10st, Antion 7st 5lb, King Cabinet 7st 2lb, Noorsed 6st 10lb,

Betting:—3 to 1 against Swallor, 4 to 1 Dilerjung, 5 to 1 Precious, 7 to 1 Antics, Vasco and Peculiar, tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Dilering was first out to be passed by Moorsed and Peculiar, the latter taking the lead at the five furlongs where Dilerjung was passed, then Swalior and Young Kohinoor. Before the bend, Bendigo and Dilerjung drew up to Peculiar and a great finish ensued. Peculiar just scraping home by a head; same next and fourth almost level with Vasco close.

THE EXETER PLATE.—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700, and the third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs Wood and Badger's Ferndown 8st .....Fraser 1
Mr O M D B Il's Botha 8st 2l s .....Firth 2
Hon'ble A A Apcar's Golden Gleam 8st 8lbs ...Blake 3
Mr G B Deakin's Sea Spray 9st 12lbs .....Tempeman 4

Also ran.—Sovania 9st, Killua 8st 10lbs, Paddy's Darling 8st 8lbs, Kaffirpan 8st 4lbs, Sacristan II 8st 3lbs, Love Song 7st 13lbs, Prince Lyon 7st, Royalist 6st 2lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Paddy's Darling, 4 to 1 Prince Lyon, 5 to 1 Botha, Sea Spray and Lovania, 6 to 1 Royal Dream, 8 to 1 Killua, Ferndown and Love Song.

The Race:—From a good start Sea Spray led out followed by Paddy's Darling, Botha and Sacristan. At the half mile Ferndown drew up on the outside and took the lead. Near the head Prince Lyon made a run but was done and Golden Gleam began to draw up. Botha made a determined effort, but Ferndown just stayed out by half a length, 1 length next.

THE STAND PLATE.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1905. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Mr Runchordas' Faded Lily 7st 5lbs.....Manley 1
Mr R R S', Posco 9st 7lbs .....Killorn 2
Messrs M Gooculdass and Scott Nimmo's Zotique 8st 3lbs Hoyt 3
Mr E J Marshall's Mereworth 8st 11bs.....Templeman 4

Also ran.—Ionthe 8st 12lbs, Epitome 8st 6lbs, Rustile 8st 4lbs, St Patrick 7st 13lbs, Kiluvan 7st 8lbs, Conscience 6st 12lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Posco 5 to 1 Zotique and Mereworth, 6 to 1 Rustile, 8 to 1 St Patrick and Conscience, 10 to 1 Faded Lily.

The Race:—Posco got away in front followed by Conscience who was passed by Zotique and Rustile. At the three furlongs Faded Lily drew up and took the lead and in the straight stayed out a strong challenge by the favourite by half a length, three quarters next and fair fourth.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Only a small number of people turned up at the meet at Irla yesterday morning. This was only to be anticipated as during the days of the Horse Show many animals are being exhibited and consequently not available for their accustomed labours. Various and numerous, too, are the social attractions in Bombay at the present time, and doubtless persistent late nights at different recent balls are not exactly calculated to make many people anxious and eager to leave their restful couches about a couple of hours or so before daybreak—a case of necessity for th se who come out to hunt by the early morning train. These extra day's hunting during this season have been very delightful, and many of us have enjoyed them to the full, but it is not quite clear why such a paralizing early start should be made on these particular occasions. Yesterday morning a number of people arrived at the meet just a few minutes after hounds had moved off, and as it was more than likely that another attempt would be made to find the celebrated old customer in the now famous Andheri Mango Tope, these people galloped straight for this mango tope, arriving there some time before hounds. The Pack before going to this mango tope drew first of all the grassy woodlands on Chuckla Hill. These were found to be untenanted, and on reaching the aforesaid mango tope a number of riders were there already, apparently waiting for the hounds to come. It is hardly necessary to remark that it is next door to hopeless to endeavour to hunt successfully if this sort of thing goes on. A jackal is a particularly nervous animal, far more so than a fox, and the fact of a number of horsemen arriving at a wood is quite sufficient to set him on his legs and away at once; the result is that when the Pack arrives subsequently to draw the covert, the jackal has been able to obtain such a long start that the scent, if any of it should remain, is at the best very catchy. This is unfortunately what certainly seemed to happen yesterday morning. There was practically no wind to speak of and the ground was thickly covered with an exceptionally heavy dew. The conditions were therefore all in favour of a really holding scent, provided the hounds had only been given a fair chance. On reaching the same spot as on previous occasions just one hound or two spoke mildly to a scent, but could not hold to it at all firmly. The Huntsman, who did not know that a number of horsemen had been to the covert before the hounds, spent some valuable minutes in endeavouring to find whether the jackal was not lying up somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood. Subsequent proceedings undoubtedly gave evidence that the jackal had thought fit to clear away as fast as he could some time earlier, as after casting the Pack in various directions at the beginning of the mango tope for some little time, the Huntsman moved forward through the tope and the farther along we went so much more holding became the scent, but it was never at any time strong. Hounds could only hunt very slowly as the very long start the Jackal had been able to get rendered the scent very weak. At a very medium pace indeed we work along on the left hand side of the Tope and out into the open woodlands of Goregaum. Some slight improvement in the pace was noticeable here, but the stateness of the line greatly interefered with the progress of the hunt. Eventually we arrive at one of the very worst tracts of jungle we have visited this year. Hounds go in clean out of sight and we try to follow them as best we can, but they give but little music to assist us. The binders and thorny bushes of this jungle were just as bad as they could be, and it was consequently, except at short intervals, to be able to go much out of a walk. To add to our difficulties the Pack split up in the middle of the jungle. Five people or so of hounds were with the Huntsman, and these eventually got as far as almost to the foot of the great range of hills which lies roughly speaking between Vehar and Tulsi Lakes. The scent, however, was always poor and the chase had finally to be abandoned. The rest of the Pack, however, with the two whips and 3 or 4 riders took a left-handed course through the jungle, and getting out into the open country between the jungle and the Railway turned sharp to the left and ran really well back again to the Mangoe Tope. The jackal had evidently doubled back, and with a much fresher scent these hounds hunted with much more of their accustomed vigour. It was a good line of riding country, which this small band of horsemen were able to take, and the pace was undoubtedly fast. On reaching the Mangoe Tope however once more the jackal was again able to elude his pursuers. It is not by any means easy to explain how he could do so, as every possible attempt was made not to lose the scent, and hounds had run so well. There is no doubt the Pack were hunting the same crafty old customer, whose artful devices have on so many occasions this season served him in such good stead, but by the time the hounds arrived back at the Mangoo Tope practically all the dew on the ground had been dried up by the increasing strength of the sun. It was quite likely that he had gone to Stacey's tank to quench his thirst, but a visit there was not productive of any result. Just the very few people, who with the two whips were with this portion of the Pack, enjoyed quite by chance a good gallop, but it was a particularly disappointing morning for the huntsman and the rest of the field. It must be plain to anybody who is conversant with only the rudiments of fox hunting that the way to ruin the sport entirely is for a number of horsmen to go to a covert some time before hounds, and more especially is this the case when a jackal is the fugitive instead of a fox. Subsequent circumstances proved conclusively yesterday morning that had hounds only been permitted to get nearer to the jackal at the commencement of the proceedings at the Mangoe Tope, a first class morning's sport for everybody would in all probability have been the result. Instead of which except for those few people who just by luck happened to be with that portion of the Pack, which ran back to the Mangoe Tope, a morning's pottering perhaps best describes the sport. It is to be hoped that a little more intelligence and consideration for others may be shown on any future occasion by those people who may happen to arrive late at the meet. It is obvious that one of the first principles of riding properly to hounds is to keep behind them, not to gallop in front of them and then to wait for their arrival at the most likely spot in the nighbourhood for a jackal to be found.

Hounds next meet at Santa Cruz on Friday the 31st instant.

JACKAL.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—

- Feb 18th, Jackal Club
- Feb 20th, Santa Cruz
- Feb 23rd, Cross Roads, Malad Ground
- Feb 25th, The White House
- Feb 27th, The Kennels
- March 1st, Sahar Hill
- March 3rd, Irla
- March 5th, Jackal Club
- March 8th, Parla
- March 10th, The White House

* Proposed by days subject to cancellation.

BILLIARDS.

Inman vs. Elias.

Last night in Pyrke's Saloon Inman and Mark Elias entered upon their game of 4,000 up in which the latter receives 1,600. Both were in form putting up good breaks, Inman winding up above his points with the score:—

Elias	2415
Inman	4,000

A fuller report will appear to-morrow.

Hackenschmidt's Great Rival.

Stamina and Muscle—

The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constant le Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constant le Marin says 'Phosferine gives

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Five years' Progress.

The following resolution has been published on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the Progress of Education in the Bombay Presidency during the quinquennium, 1902-03 to 1906-07.

The report of the Director of Public Instruction of the progress of Education in the Bombay Presidency during the five years, 1902-03 to 1906-07 is a satisfactory record of sound achievement in the face of continued plague epidemics which, in greater or less degree, affected the educational results of each succeeding year, and have largely robbed the Department of the expected fruit of sustained endeavour. For hardly had the year 1902-03 with its record of scattered population and diminished attendance, drawn to a close, when the disastrous epidemic of 1904 swept across the Presidency, leaving in its wake a melancholy array of empty schools and of teachers bereft of their daily occupation. The years 1905-06 and 1906-07, though responsible for fewer deaths among the teachers, pupils and servants of the Department, were not free from this disturbing influence and imposed upon all branches of the educational service a severe strain. In spite of these circumstances—in spite of the fact that during the quinquennium under review the deaths among persons directly connected with the Department reached the high total of 27,101, of whom nearly 26,000 were school-going pupils—the Director of Public Instruction has happily been enabled to submit a five years' record of work which, in view of the facts above stated, His Excellency in Council can only regard as eminently satisfactory, and as reflecting great credit on all grades of the educational organization. Under practically every head an advance has been recorded. The number of secondary schools has risen from 494 in 1902-03 to 517, and of the pupils in them from 48,333 to nearly 58,000: primary schools now number 10,482 with 579,629 pupils against 8,987 with 513,211 pupils at the close of the preceding quinquennium; the pupils in training schools have increased from 848 to 1,332; and the total number of persons under tuition throughout the Presidency from 639,868 to 720,547. These results appear to be due to a variety of causes, chief among which are a slowly increasing desire for education on the part of the masses, the careful work performed by the inspectorial staff, particularly in the province of Sind, and the grants made by the Government of India for both primary and secondary education. In addition to these grants, help was accorded to the University and aided Colleges; the reduction of expenditure due to famine and plague at the commencement of the period was made good by a grant of Rs. 7,77,770, and a permanent assignment of Rs. 1,67,000 was made for the advancement of technical education. The ultimate result of this policy is a matter for future record; but proof that its benefits are already being felt is afforded by the figures given above and by the account with the Director of Public Instruction gives of the steady erection of hostels and buildings for Training Colleges, of the improved equipment of the latter, of the appointment of trained European inspectresses for girls' schools and of the extension of primary education within the sphere of control of the Local Boards and Municipalities of the Presidency.

THE UNIVERSITIES ACT.

It is gratifying to read that the suspicion and discontent which accompanied the promulgation of the Indian Universities Act, VIII of 1904, have completely died away and that all parties are now working harmoniously under the revised conditions; and further, that the periodical inspection of colleges by committees appointed by the Syndicate is likely in due season to effect improvements in the staff, space and scientific equipment of these institutions. As the Director of Public Instruction justly points out, the whole future of scientific education in this Presidency is a subject which is receiving the earnest attention of Government who many ultimately find it desirable, from the standpoint both of economy and efficiency, to concentrate all higher science teaching in one institution. A possible decision of this nature in the future should not, however, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be held to absolve the various colleges from now enlarging and improving to the best of their ability the scope of their science teaching. With the exception of the Gujarat College which needs both staff and equipment and of the Samaldas College at Bhavanagar which is hampered by lack of accommodation and of facilities for the teaching of science, the collegiate institutions of the Presidency are in a tolerably flourishing condition. The number of students at the Elphinstone College, which has now installed a small chemical laboratory with the requisite staff, was higher than ever last year: the increased accommodation at the Deccan College has helped towards the maintenance of its well-deserved popularity; the Fergusson College has added to its sphere of utility by the provision of a chemical laboratory and six new scholarships; while St. Xavier's College, which is about to construct a new hostel and a new physical laboratory, initiated a new departure in sending its Natural Science pupils on a tour through Northern India and Rajputana. This is an example of practical tuition which other institutions might, wherever possible, advantageously follow.

THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION

Except in the Northern Division and Sind the percentage of boys in the secondary stage of instruction has risen throughout the Presidency, in consequence partly of a gradual improvement of the general system of teaching, which judging by the favourable verdict of the Director of Public Instruction upon Mr. Fraser's administration of the Training College for Secondary Teachers, is bound to have a still more marked effect in future years. The more practically methods of tuition now adopted by masters who desire to pass the Teachers' Certificate Examination coupled with the judicious introduction of inter-school matches and tournaments have, it appears, introduced elements of interest into secondary school life which were lacking in previous years and which, with the further erection of hostels, the provision of play grounds, and, wherever possible, the increase of the salary of the teaching staff, will eventually justify the Director of Public Instruction's optimistic prophecy regarding this branch of public education. The inferiority of the English tuition in some of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Northern Division has presumably been brought to the notice of the educational staff and demands early remedial steps; while the unsuitability and inconvenience of many school buildings, particularly the middle schools in Bombay City, should be impressed upon the local authorities responsible for effecting the requisite improvements. In the case of the High School at Nasik, Government would be glad of information whether the old court-house, which was allocated to the school by Government Resolution No. 4-520 of 24th February 1904, has proved less inconvenient than the original quarters, and are prepared to consider any reasonable proposal for rendering the Poona Camp School more suitable for educational purposes. As regards Bombay, Government have hopes that the Committee now sitting upon the subject of building primary schools will devise a model form of school-building suitable for crowded urban areas, designed in such a manner as to admit of space for recreation in lieu of the play-grounds which, desirable as they are, cannot always be provided in cities. It is satisfactory to learn that the new system introduced in 1903-04 for the assessment of grants-in-aid has worked successfully, and has in several cases helped the Department to ameliorate the quality of the teaching given to the younger pupils (pages 13, 14 of the report): that the hostel system has made gradual progress; and that in every division of the Presidency, except the Northern Division which suffered from plague, the number of pupils in secondary schools is appreciably in excess of the number recorded at the close of the last quinquennium. The vexed question of the School Final Examination and its apparent unsuitability to the needs of the rising generation demands further enquiry; but considering that the examination has been conducted by the Department only since 1904-05, it is at present somewhat too early to initiate any sweeping alteration. If after further experience the Director of Public Instruction is assured that the subject requires definite action, he should submit a separate report to Government who will take steps by the appointment of a committee or otherwise, towards the substitution of some more suitable test.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Turning to primary education it appears that, as with secondary education, the Northern Division has lagged behind other parts of the Presidency: for whereas the percentage of boys in primary schools throughout the entire Presidency has risen from 22·3 to 24·9 and the number of pupils in the Central Division and Southern Division by several thousands, the number of pupils in the primary schools of the Northern Division falls short of the number in 1901-02 by 2,131. The actual decrease may doubtless be ascribed to the prevalence of plague; but considering that the District Local Boards of this division received a larger share of the six lakhs grant in 1904-5 than the Boards of other divisions, and that the Municipalities were likewise generously treated, this result is not wholly satisfactory: and it is to be hoped that during the current quinquennium the tendency to starve primary education, noticed by the Director of Public Instruction in this division, will entirely disappear. Speaking of the Presidency as a whole, His Excellency in Council cannot but congratulate the Department upon the result of the five years' administration which has witnessed (a) an increase of Local Board schools from 3,940 to 5,190, and a rise of nearly 50,000 in the number of pupils in these schools, (b) an increase of Municipal schools from 717 to 905, attended by a larger number of children than in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of plague and famine, and (c) a considerable increase of girls' schools and girl-pupils. The history of the gradual elevation of the Mulla Schools to a higher educational level, coupled with the disappearance of hostility to the Department formerly nourished by the Mullas themselves, is an example of solid achievement in the face of ignorance and prejudice, and reflects great credit upon the Inspectors in that province, who will doubtless endeavour as far as possible to deal successfully with the nomadic and inefficient private schools in the province. The Local Boards of the Presidency have endeavoured to aid the cause of education by increasing their contributions towards the stipends of students in the various Training Colleges from Rs. 33,906 to 61,100; the system of periodical inspection in lieu of annual examination has under polite guidance proved sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the belief that its complete success depends only upon time and a gradually increasing supply of Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Inspectors; while the same remarks apply to the Kindergarten system which, in spite of its temporary unpopularity in a few remote districts and the failure of many teachers to grasp its true object, has already awakened in many children of Sind, the Central Division and the Southern Division the faculty of reasoning and observation. The popularity of the rural standards varies considerably by localities, and except in the Southern Division they are apparently regarded as inferior to the ordinary standards. This, however, in no way militates against their utility for the classes for whose benefit they were originally framed, and their further introduction should be freely supported in areas occupied by those who, destined to spend their days within the quiet boundaries of the village, have no inducement to grasp at higher education and travel further afield. There is much force in Mr. Selby's suggestion that lightschools are unlikely to prove successful in purely rural tracts: but in spite of the experience in Sind it is too early at present to decide upon limiting them solely to urban tracts, particularly in view of the fact that their number has increased in every other portion of the Presidency. Government, while greatly regretting that some of the lessons in the new vernacular readers should have offended religious sentiment, hope that subsequent alterations dealt with in Government Resolutions No. 1435 of 6th August 1907, No. 1775 of 5th October 1907 and No. 1810 of 14th October 1907 may have obviated all cause of complaint: and they would be glad of a further report from the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of the unequal incidence of the cost of the elementary books, which obviously ought not to exceed largely, if at all, the cost of similar readers in the old series. A more serious matter is the discontent alleged to prevail among untrained teacher in consequence of the smallness of their emoluments and the slender chances which they have of promotion by grade. Government realize fully the disabilities under which such men labour, and are at this moment contemplating the provision in the budget of a sum which will serve as the initial contribution towards a general scheme of revision of salaries.

BACKWARD SIND.

His Excellency in Council regrets the somewhat unfavourable report of the progress of the young Talpurs in the Sind Madressah, but regards the improvement in their demeanour and their successful participation in manly sports as indicative of a general elevation of character which in time will embrace also purely intellectual accomplishments. In regard to Muhammadan education throughout the Presidency there is little doubt that the moment of awakening has arrived and that under the stimulating guidance of their leading men the community is entering upon the path of intellectual advancement. In Sind, for example, poverty and apathy still act as serious clogs upon the wheel of education; and yet the report of the Director of Public Instruction details the improvement of the Mulla Schools, alluded to above, spoaks of better staff, better housing and the better equipment of Muhammadan schools in the province, and points to the fact that the number of Muhammadan boys in secondary schools has nearly doubled during the course of the five years under review. Nor are the reports from the Presidency proper less encouraging. The numbers under tuition in all three divisions have largely increased; the District Local Board of Broach has instituted a special training class for Muhammadan teachers and is distinguished by the maintenance of eight special schools for Muhammadan girls: in the Central Division prominent members of the community are throwing all the weight of their influence into the cause of education, and the same object serves as the common goal of numerous Anjumans in the Southern Division. Much yet remains to be accomplished, particularly in the Municipal Schools of Bombay City which are described as poorly staffed; and more wealthy Muhammadans might with advantage follow the example of the gentleman who at his own expense has established a class for higher Urdu in East Khandesh. But in general the experience of the five years under review shows that the Muhammadans of the Presidency are making a serious effort to throw off the lethargy of past years—an effort which redounds to their credit and affords great satisfaction to His Excellency in Council.

Among aboriginal tribes a definite advance is noticeable, particularly in the Mokhauda "potha" of Thana where, in consequence of the wise policy of rewards for regular attendance initiated by a former Collector, the number of schools has risen from 4 to 14 and the number of pupils from 113 to 761, out of whom 312 passed the annual examination. So successful indeed has been the policy adopted in Thana that His Excellency in Council would like to see it applied as far as possible, to other tracts inhabited by tribes whose inherited shyness prevents their making any spontaneous or unaided advance, and hopes that the example of the Mokhada Schools, where the children are also trained as teachers of the Kaliparaj School in the Mandvi Taluka of Surat and of the Hur School in Sind will be studily followed in districts like Kolaba and Khandesh which still shelter a large population of wild and illiterate tribesmen. The example of the Nadar youth from Kanara is perhaps unique: but signs are not wanting that the backward classes are hastirring themselves to obtain the benefit of education, and particularly so in the Island of Bombay where several Agris and Kolis have qualified themselves for the duty of press-compositors or have justified their occasional appointment to Government and Municipal service.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The circumstances of female education offer less ground for congratulation: for although the total number of female scholars has risen during the quinquennium from 93,063 to 108,716, the European schools are still in need of in reased staff and to some extent neglect the cultivation of taste as opposed to pure book-learning while the Anglo Vernacular Schools are saddled with unsuitable curricula and are very indifferently housed. In reference to the former schools, the suggestion to organize half-day courses of instruction for teachers is one which might advantageously be elaborated, while in reference to the latter any proposals for the revision of the curricula and for the establishment of a model high school, planned to meet the educational requirements of Indian girls will receive the favourable attention of Government. There is little doubt that up to the present the need for Indian girls to undergo the same degree of advanced education is necessary for Indian boys has not become imperative, and the suggestion to select one or more schools for experiment in dual curricula, as advocate on page 51 of the report of the Director of Public Instruction, might, if put into practice, result in an appreciable amelioration of the conditions under which, it is feared, many Indian girls now work. In Sind female education requires extrication from its present condition of stagnation; and in regard to Bombay City the Joint School's Committee should take special note of the remarks as to lack of progress and poverty of tuition passed upon the Municipal girls' schools including the three schools for Muhammadan girls. The fourteen Buddhist girls attending the home-class at Ahmednagar are, it is presumed, Jains, and should be so described in future reports.

The extension and improvement of vernacular training colleges has yielded fruit in the increased popularity of these institutions and in the successful "retraining" of masters, who, particularly in the Central Division, and Sind, have evinced considerable enthusiasm for the prescribed courses. But it is to be hoped that the apparent tendency of pupils at the Hyderabad College to save a certain proportion of their stipends by reducing their normal expenditure on food will be checked, and that some measures will shortly be devised for allocating stipends to all students in the training college at Ahmedabad and the training classes at Dharwar. A report has recently been submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on this subject, which is receiving the attention of Government. While recognizing the progress recently made towards improving tuition in music and drawing, His Excellency in Council hopes for even better results from the practical teaching of agriculture and of surveying and plotting. The proposal quoted on page 38 of the report to establish a day Training College for School Mistresses in or near Bombay merits further discussion, in view of the fact that social ties, entered into at an early age, serve to reduce the full complement of trained teachers throughout the Presidency and that many women in Bombay, who would otherwise enrol themselves for training, now hesitate to have their homes for places so far distant as Ahmednad and Poona. Other difficulties in the way of obtaining recruits for female training colleges, alluded to in the report, are but natural in present circumstances, and must be apparent in greater or less degree until such time as the mass of the people has become better educated. The movement towards higher ideals and improved social laws which is even now agitating the upper class of Hindu society, coupled with the gradual spread of education and the example of those women who have already cast off the trammels of ancient and narrow social restrictions, will lead by slow but sure degrees to the point where the widow can earn her living, as school mistress or trained nurse, without running the risk of being charged with immodesty or of being branded as a social outcast.

THE LAW SCHOOL CRITICISED

The unsatisfactory condition of the Law School is recognized by Government who will consider the best method of rendering it more suited to the needs of prospective lawyers after the receipt of the report of the Committee specially appointed by Government to deal with the future of the Law School, the location of the Elphinstone College and other cognate questions including the provision of quarters for law students. In connection with the overcrowding now experienced at the Grant Medical College, Government have approved of the recommendations of the Committee appointed in 1905 to consider the needs of that college, and will make due provision as funds permit for the more urgent major works; while it may likewise be possible gradually to introduce such improvements in the Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad as will eventually enable them to teach the full diploma course. In spite of the fact that the annual grant of Rs. 1,67,000 provided by the Government of India for the development of technical education was not available till the last year of the quinquennium, a considerable advance is noticeable under this head of education. Thus the College of Science has been furnished with extra accommodation and with a hostel for resident students and benefited in 1906-07 by extensions of workshops and additional equipment; and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute received a grant-in-aid which has enabled it to complete the erection of students' quarters and to acquire new engineering apparatus, and was allotted in 1906-07 a further sum of Rs. 7,000 for the establishment of a special class for training in motor-car management on which has up to date proved very successful, while grants have also been made towards the extension and improved equipment of existing technical institutions in Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, and Surat. The full grant of Rs. 1,67,000 will be utilized for annually recurring charges from the year 1910-11, which coupled with the institution of State technical scholarships founded in 1903, will, it is hoped, go far towards extending and vitalising this branch of education. The J. J. School of Art continues to make excellent progress under the management of Mr. Cecil Burns, whose pupils often obtain lucrative employment on severing their connection with the institution. Provision is now being made by Government for additional staff and equipment, designed to foster the introduction of new artistic crafts. His Excellency in Council has read with pleasure the report of the good work performed by the Missions in the Central Division in respect of technical education, and approves of the decision of the District Local Boards of Kanara to devote Rs. 1,600 towards the establishment of carpentry, smithy and weaving classes. In the matter of drawing classes, the Director of Public Instruction should make an enquiry into the alleged inadequacy of the test for the drawing teachers' certificates and submit the result of that enquiry with his recommendations to Government. The period succeeding the close of the quinquennium has also witnessed the separation of the agricultural classes from the College of Science, the establishment of a new degree of Bachelor of Agriculture and the affiliation of the Agricultural College to the University,—events which justify the hope that this particular branch of learning will make appreciable progress during the next few years.

From the two reformatory schools of the Presidency come encouraging reports. The system of licensing boys in the Yerawda Reformatory to private individuals has worked well and Government will await with interest the result of the new proposal to depute the more trustworthy boys on outside errands, free of supervision.

THE HOSTEL SYSTEM.

The hostel system appears to be increasing in popularity throughout the Presidency, the number in the Central Division having increased from 63 to 99, in the Southern Division by 4, and in Kathiawar by 3, while the boardinghouses in Sind have increased from 13 to 32. It is hoped that the Northern Division, now containing only 4 hostels, will adopt more freely a system which under careful management will serve as a most valuable adjunct to the working of schools. Physical training, as represented by athletics of all kinds and volunteering, now bulks more largely in the school-life of Western India, but in Bombay City it is still lacking in the case of girls' schools owing to want of space. While fully recognizing the existence of this phase of a movement, and the possibilities of harm to the community in general which it may induce, His Excellency in Council considers that the ultimate extinction of this spirit of lawlessness must depend upon the good sense of the majority of parents and guardians in Western India, who should appreciate the value of discipline and a regard for just authority whether in the family or the School.

DEPARTURE OF THE "TRANSPORT DONGOLA."

The hired "Transport Dongola," Captain E. R. Dowell, will sail to-day for England, with details consisting of 54 officers, 24 ladies and 29 children, 13 Warrant Officers, 13 women, and 29 children, 855 non-Commissioned Officers, and men, 60 women, and 102 children, 4 in sanes, and 17 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col. Mrs A W H Tripp and child, Liverpool Regt., Col B J Doran, R Irish, Col, Mrs C N Watts and daughter, I Army, Col, Mrs W G Carter and daughter, Essex Regt, Lt-Col, Mrs H J Barrett and child, R A M C, Major, Mrs T P England and three children, R L Fus, Major, Mrs W Kincaid, R E, Capt, Mrs C H Hopkins and child, R A M C, Capt N S H Sitwell, R A O, Hon Capt Mrs W A Smith and four children, R A O, Capt Mrs J E Barston and infant, R E, Capt Mrs A J W Wells, R A M C, Capt, Mrs W Chaldecott, R E, Capt, Mrs M Stounton, S and T Corps, Capt, Mrs G U S Keene, 29th Punjabis, Capt, Mrs D Griffiths, S and T Corps, Hon Capt, Mrs Cann and child, M W S, Capt A Beauclerk, N Staffords, Capt H Miller, I Army, Lieut R H Gibson, I Army, Lieut H Salmond, York and Lanc, Lieut, Mrs I H Gordon, 5th Punjabis, Lieut P D Green-Armitage, 117th Mahrattas, Hon Lieut and Qrmr H G Chay and son, E Surrey, Lieut R Macnabb, I Army, Lieut T Nicholas, A V D, Lieut, Mrs H De P O Kelly, 13th Hussars, Lieut E G Hume, 7th Lancers, Lieut P Grove-White, Middlesex, Lieut A H Brooke, 18th Lancers, Lieut H Gillies 1st Lancers, Lieut D B Gray, 49th Pioneers, Lieut G F Paterson, 34th Sikhs, Lieut St J Baker, 11th Lancers, Lieut A G Stone, 1st Gurkhas, Lieut H T Story, 35th Sikhs, Lieut Mansergh, R I Rifles, Lieut, Mrs H D Carlton, R Scots, Lieut G Middlemass, 122nd Infantry, Lieut E B Mangin, 107th Pioneers, Hon Lieut and Qrmr, Mrs C F Dunne and 6 children, Esser Regt, Lieut G L Brook-hunt, 11th Lancers, Lieut H S Finnis, 14th Sikhs, Lieut W Money, 22nd Cavalry, Lieut C Manners, 105th Rifles, Lieut Bowyers-Lyon, B Watch, Lieut T S Scott, R I Rifles, Lieut E Yeatman, S W Boarderers, Lieut S N C Webb, S W Boarderers, Lieut G U Smith, 27th Punjabis, Lieut and Qrmr Mrs Drayson and child, K F A, 2nd-Lieut B M Kenny, R W Surrey, 2nd-Lieut A P H Cadell, 109th Infantry, 2nd-Lieut H L Rider, Lincolns, Revd W Holland, Ecel Dept, wife of Col C P Triscott and 2 daughters, R G A, wife of Lieut-Col G Marks and child, R A M C, widow of Lt. Maxwell West, 3rd Gurkhas, children of Capt Waters, R A C.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEBRUARY 14.

A grand review of the Imperial Cadets came off at Sihore on the maidan, the Lancers having come from Jamnagar, Junagad and Porbander. Our Maharaja was also present The Nawab Saheb of Junagad could not come down owing to his being indisposed. Captain Adams expressed his high opinion of the effective training the Lancers have received.

The services of Mr. H. G. Bell, an expert in building docks, were sought for by the State for the purpose of making designs of docks, as the State desires to have one built near Roowapuri, capable of holding four or five ocean-going steamers. The scheme is estimated to cost thirty or thirty-five lakhs of rupees. I now hear that the State intends spending annually about five lakhs in this direction. Mr. H. G. Bell is a retired Consulting Engineer who has erected docks in Burma.

The Postmaster-General is touring in Kathiawar, inspecting post offices. He put up at "Pauvad" bungalow as a State guest, and is leaving to-morrow for Verawal

A theft of currency notes took place from insured registered letters posted from Poona for Mussoori. Mr. R. D. Kalapesi, the Superintendent of the Sorting Department, who was entrusted with the enquiry, has so far been able to localise the offence as having occurred between Khandwa and Jhansi, and the matter is now in the hands of detectives to trace the perpetrators of the crime.

A fine building is in course of construction which, when finished, will be named "Bhowsingji Club."

A series of train thefts has occurred of late. Mr. Amerchand the Police Inspector after diligent efforts brought the perpetrators of the crime to book, the three accused being sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six months. His further efforts have put an effective stop to this sort of crime.

The Moharrum celebrations here terminated on Thursday last, when the Tazias, 52 in number, were taken out of their respective booths and paraded in the principal streets before being taken to the seashore for immersion. The Taboot processions of Bhownagar are a tame affair, but necessary Police precautions were taken to prevent any disorder occurring. The Tazia of the Lancers was the best, being made of glass and illumined, appearing from a distance like a moving palace.

The services of Mr. Vacha, the Storekeeper of B. G. J. P. Railway, are lent to the Bilsair State to organize the Store Department there.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Syndicate's Report.

At the Convocation of the Bombay University held on Tuesday, the Registrar laid a report of the proceedings of the University since the last annual Convocation, mentioning the principal results of the University examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year. The following are extracts from the Syndicate's report:—

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination there were 2,535 Candidates. The Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Of the successful candidates 825 were Hindus, 161 Parsis, 55 Portuguese and Native Christians, 43 Mahomedans, 26 Europeans and Eurasians, and 11 Jews.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 1,286 candidates. The 27 successful ex-students appeared from the several colleges as follows:—Elphinstone College 3, Deccan College 3, Wilson College 3, St. Xavier's College 1, Gujarat College 6, Rajaram College 2, Baroda College 2, Fergusson College 4, and Dayaram Jethmal Sind College 2. Of the successful candidates, 387 were Hindus, 89 Parsis, 15 Mahomedans, 14 Portuguese and Native Christians, 3 Europeans and Eurasians, and 4 Jews. 8 passed in the First Class and 91 in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination there were 473 candidates. The 36 successful ex-students appeared from the several colleges as follows:—Elphinstone College 6, Deccan College 3, Wilson College 2, St. Xavier's College 2, Gujerat College 4, Baroda College 5, Fergusson College 9, Samaldas College 2 Dayaram Jethmal Sind College 2, and Bahauddin College 2. Of the successful candidates, 223 were Hindus, 48 Parsis, 6 Mahomedans, 6 Portuguese and Native Christians, and 2 Jews. 5 passed in the First Class and 60 in the Second Class.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 29 candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the Second Class. 5 were Hindus, 4 Parsis, and 2 Portuguese. 2 passed from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 1 from Wilson College, 2 from St. Xavier's College, 2 from Gujarat College, 1 from Samaldas College, and 2 from Dayaram Jetmal Sind College. In 1906 there were 30 candidates, of whom 17 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 25 candidates, of whom 16 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in History.—There were 18 candidates, of whom 10 passed the Examination. 1 passed in the First Class and 2 in the Second Class. 8 were Hindus, 1 was a Parsi, and 1 a Mahomedan. 1 passed from Elphinstone College, 2 from Deccan College, 1 each from Wilson, St. Xavier's, Gujerat, Baroda and Dayaram Jethmal Sind Colleges, and 2 from Bahauddin College. In 1906 there were 12 candidates, of whom 8 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 12 Candidates, of whom 6 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Philosophy.—There were seven Candidates, of whom 3 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the Second Class. All were Hindus. 1 passed from Elphinstone College, and 2 from Deccan College. In 1906 there were 8 candidates of whom 7 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics:—There were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination in the Second Class. He was a Hindu from Elphinstone College. In 1906 there were 2 candidates, both of whom failed to pass the Examination, and in 1905 there were 3 candidates, all of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Chemistry.—There were 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the Second Class. 3 were Hindus and 1 was a Parsi. All passed from Wilson College. In 1906 there were 6 candidates, all of whom passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 2 candidates, both of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. Natural Science;—There were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the Second Class. Both were Hindus from St. Xavier's College. In 1906 there were 3 candidates, all of whom passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 2 candidates, both of whom passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (New Rules—June).—There were 75 candidates from Government Law School, of whom 38 passed the Examination. 32 were Hindus. 5 were Parsis, and 1 was a Portuguese.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (Old Rules—November).—There were 130 candidates from Government Law School of whom 62 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Division 57 were Hindus, 3 were Parsis, 1 was a Mahomedan, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1906 there were 233 candidates, of whom 115 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 184 candidates, of whom 82 passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (New Rules—November).—There were 58 candidates from Government Law School, of whom 31 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Division. 26 were Hindus, and 5 were Parsis.

Examination for Honours in Law.—There was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the Examination. In 1906 there was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the Examination, and in 1905 there was no Candidate.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. (June).—There were 76 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 22 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the First Class 10 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 5 Portuguese and Native Christians, 1 was a Jew, and 1 a Eurasian. In 1906 there were 72 candidates, of whom 20 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 53 candidates, of whom 16 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S. (November).—There were 137 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 49 passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the First Class. 18 were Hindus, 15 Parsis, 9 Portuguese and Native Christians, 3 Mahomedans, 3 Europeans and Eurasians, and 1 was a Jew. In 1906 there were 123 candidates, of whom 35 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 119 candidates, of whom 34 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.D. in Medicine.—There were 3 candidates from Grant Medical College, all of whom failed to pass the Examination. In 1906 there was 1 candidate, who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L. Ag.—There were 25 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 21 passed the Examination. 19 were Hindus, 1 was a Parsi, and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1906 there were 15 candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 11 candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 46 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 37 passed the Examination. 3 were placed in the First Class. 28 were Hindus, and 5 were Parsis. In 1906 there were 61 candidates, of whom 44 passed the Examination, and in 1905 there were 51 candidates, of whom 45 passed the Examination.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To Morwanji Jamshedji Antia, of Elphinstone College.

The Mohobat Fellowship.—To Najmuddin G. M. Asad, of Wilson College.

MEDALS.

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.—To Pestonji Limji Paruck, of Government Law School.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.—To B. K. Bose, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Chimanlal Maganlal Doctor, of Baroda College.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Joseph Felix Pereira, of St. Xavier's College.

The Queen-Empress Silver Medal.—To Nagubai M. Joshi, of Grant Medical College.

The Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize.—To Nagubai M. Joshi, of Grant Medical College.

The Bai Hirabai H. Cama Gold Medal.—To Nagubai M. Joshi, of Grant Medical College.

The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize.—To Chimanlal Maganlal Doctor, of Baroda College.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.—To Rustomji Bomonji Billimoria, of Grant Medical College.

The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medals.—To Vasantrai Chhabilram Dholakia and Rupchal Ubaldino Pass, both of Grant Medical College.

WILSON LECTURES.

Professor H. G. D. Turnbull, B. A. of Deccan College, has been appointed Lecturer for the current year and has begun to deliver lectures on "Early Latin and the Influence of Greek on its Development" during the present term.

REGULATIONS.

In the Examinations in the Arts Faculty some important alterations have been made. A new optional group in History (the Transition from Ancient to Modern History) has been introduced into the studies for the B. A. Degree in place of the old School of History and Jurisprudence, and the Mathematical curricula for the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations have been revised. The existing regulations for Law Examinations have been altered in so far as to make it necessary for students to pass the Intermediate Examination in Arts instead of the Previous Examination before commencing to keep terms for the 1st LL.B. Examination and to pass the 1st LL.B. Examination before entering on the 2nd LL.B. course. The reasons for introducing these changes were that a majority of students were found unable intelligently to follow lectures in the 1st LL.B. Class and that many attended the Law Class simply to keep terms without seriously intending to study for the Examinations. A further proposal to make the LL.B. course of two years only after graduation in Arts has been passed by the Senate and awaits sanction by Government. In the Medical Faculty the regulations for the M.D. and M.S. Examinations have been revised with a view to provide adequately for the periods of professional practice and post-graduate study necessary for qualification for admission to these Examinations. The old regulations for the L.C.E. and L. Ag. Examinations have ceased or will soon cease to exist. A new Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in its three branches—Civil, Mechanical and Electrical—and also a Degree of Bachelor of Agriculture have been instituted with appropriate courses of studies for each of the Examinations leading up to these degrees.

RECOGNITION.

Professor T. K. Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory has been recognised for the purposes of Chemistry for the M.A Examination. Fergusson College Law Class has been recognised for a period of one year for the purposes of the 1st LL.B. Examination. Poona Agricultural College has been recognised for the purposes of the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Agriculture. Cama and Albless Hospitals have been recognised for lady students for the purposes of the M.D. Examination (Branch II).

ENDOWMENTS.

Regulation 2 of the Government of India Scholarship has been amended with a view to restrict it to native graduates only, as the Government of India have now sanctioned the grant of one Scholarship annually, tenable at an English University, to members of the domiciled European and Eurasian communities in India. The offer of Rs. 10,000 made by the family of the late Dr. T. M. Shah for the foundation of a Scholarship mentioned in the last year's report has been accepted. The Administrator-General has paid to the University a sum of Rs. 43,377-2-10, being the residue of Mrs. Springer's estate which she has, under her Will, left to the University for establishing Exhibitions, Scholarships or Prizes, to be called Springer Exhibitions, Scholarships or Prizes, as an encouragement to acquire, or as rewards for acquiring, proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art, or such one or more of these, as may be determined upon from time to time. The Syndicate is at present engaged in framing rules and conditions for the award of this Scholarship which will be presented for approval to the Senate, when they have been finally decided on. The following offer is under the consideration of the Syndicate:—

An offer of Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Amarchand Talakchand Jaitha for the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Jain Literature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Committee has been appointed by the Syndicate to revise the existing curricula in Science in the Arts Faculty. Arrangements are in progress for the purchase of works on Indian Finance and Economics from the Fawcett Memorial Fund. During the year useful and valuable books on English Literature, Medicine and Antiquities have been added to the University Library. Last year the offer of Rs. 2,25,000 made by Sir Cowasji Jehangir to be used for the erection of an Examination Hall was brought to the notice of the Senate. The matter is still under the consideration of Government. Owing to the growing expenses of the University, it is likely that the Senate may be asked in the near future to consider the whole scale of Examination fees at present in force in this University.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read Mr. Beaman's lecture and also many of the criticisms thereon. Of course, Mr. Beaman allowed his fancy to run away with him and treated his audience to a wealth of flowery imagery. Equally of course, the majority of his critics, being women, failed to understand him and waxed wroth instead of being pleased as he, poor man, meant them to be. If the type of woman which he depicted existed (thank heaven, she does not) she would be a contemptible enough thing in all conscience. I can understand a young man allowing his judgment to be warped by eroticism but it is uncommon to see a man of his years similarly swayed. Why not recognise the fact, for fact it is, that woman is no natural refined product but very much of the earth earthy? She is not even man's equal in refinement, but distinctly his inferior. The practical aspect is, that woman occupies just that place in society to which her merits and her attainments entitle her, neither more nor less, except that the mystery of sex weights the balance heavily in her favour. I know women—they are terribly few though—who command my respect and admiration. I know others—and alas their name is legion—who compel the opposite. Grey hairs and advancing years have, perchance, predisposed me to cynicism, but my own firm conviction is that the woman of the present day is not only degenerate, but degenerating. I am open to conviction to the contrary when I see a bonfire of the multitudinous fashion papers and nine-tenths of the millinery in the Bankruptcy Court; not before. For consider, what do these things mean and of what are they the outward sign? Vanity for one thing, naked and unashamed; selfishness for another, rampant and callous; the meretricious flaunting of the courtesan for a third, repulsive and horrible. These and much more. In the days which are gone, I mentally surrounded woman with a halo of romantic attributes, much as Mr. Beaman appears to do now. I was young then and had not eaten of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Alas, that the illusions of youth should have been dissipated, for verily the scales have fallen from mine eyes. I will not go so far as Otto Weininger in his assertion that woman is devoid of soul—though, parenthetically, it is significant that a thinker should be found, seriously to argue so startling a proposition—but I will say with Herbert Spencer that man's mind and woman's mind are essentially unlike, both quantitatively and qualitatively; the difference being the result of a physiological necessity which no amount of culture can obliterate. And it is just because of this difference that the present demand for feminine emancipation, votes and so forth, is so hollow, in that "the relative deficiency of the female mind is in just those most complex faculties, intellectual and moral, which have political action for their sphere."

What is woman's place in society? The answer is plain enough—it stares us in the face, so to speak. Her place is

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MEN AND MATTERS.

THE POPE'S LUCKY NUMBER.

The Pope, whose health has been causing much anxiety lately, has a curious belief in a lucky number. Speaking of his past life to a friend in Venice just before the Papal election, in connection with which his name was mentioned, he said; "My life has been strangely ruled by the figure nine. For nine years I was a school-boy at Riese; for nine years a student at Padua; for nine years a curate at Tombolo; for nine years a priest at Salzano; for nine years a canon at Treviso; for nine years a bishop at Mantua; and now for nine years I have been Cardinal-Patriarch at Venice; and when I am Pope . . . as long as God wills . . . possibly for nine years." His parents were very poor, and often of an evening his father would say "Guise, I have nothing to give the donkey. Go and take him to grass." Now Guise had probably only just tramped in from his school, and he had lessons to prepare for the next day, so with his Cæsar or Herodotus in his hand, and the bridle of the donkey in the other, he would wander along reading diligently whilst the ass nibbled the grass on the road side.

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN.

It is very possible that the physical strain entailed by being a life-long prisoner within the Vatican walls has much to do with the Pope's present ill-health, for he has always been a lover of the open air and exercise, and before the greatest honour of his Church was thrust upon him he used to walk many miles a day. Nowadays if he wanted to walk a single mile he would have to zig-zag round every path of the Vatican gardens, which, although of surpassing beauty, are very small. For forty years it has been a strict and inviolable rule that the head of the Roman Catholic Church shall never step beyond the portals of the Vatican.

EUROPE'S OLDEST ROYALTY.

The oldest Royalty in Europe is that grand old man Prince Leopold, Regent of Bavaria, who has just expressed a strong disinclination to enforce the death penalty in that country. In spite of his eighty-seven years, this burly, bearded, handsome Prince continues to shoot stags in the hills, bathe in the Alpine lakes, and indulge in walking and horse exercise in his English garden at Munich. Often he will spend the whole day chasing deer, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. although when the weather is bad he may not get a single shot. Lately, however, in consequence of an accident, he has had to shoot from a sleigh when hunting chamois in the mountains.

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A homely old gentleman, with a real love for farming, and a devotee of the simple life, Prince Leopold has always been extremely popular with his people—a fact which was testified by their gift of £80,000 on his eightieth birthday. Every morning the Regent rises at five, and has a cold bath and a ridiculously simple breakfast, followed by a smoke. A pleasing feature of his day is the delightfully informal smoking reception after dinner. During his long life his health has only once given any anxiety, and that was when the Empress of Austria was assassinated. That atrocious crime affected him so deeply that he became seriously ill, and grave doubts were entertained of his recovery.

"COME BACK OLD ONE!"

Prince Leopold never misses an opportunity of coming into close contact with his people and hearing their grievances. An amusing story is told in connection with his unassuming appearance. One day, as he was walking down a Munich street, a young soldier, a raw recruit from the country, passed him without stopping to give the usual salute. An officer, seeing this, made frantic signs to him to do so. Unfortunately the soldier, who had no idea who the simple-looking old gentleman in mufti really was, mistook the hint, and running after the Prince Regent slapped him roughly on the shoulder. "Come back at once, old chap," he said, "the captain wants to speak to you!"

A NEW POLITICAL HOSTESS.

The return of Lord Curzon to the political arena will probably add a brilliant political hostess to the group of great ladies closely connected with St. Stephen's. This is the widowed Lady Mille, Lord Curzon's third sister—he is blessed with six—whose husband, the late Sir James Miller twice won the Derby, and proved himself a most popular M. F. H. on both sides of the Scottish border. Lady Miller may be said to be physically a pretty edition of her brother—that is, she is fair, with small neat features. She was considered one of the principal beauties at the Durbar fancy-dress ball which took place in the ghost-haunted halls of Delhi. All the women wore fancy dress, and the Viceroy's sister was in the actual costume in which her great-great-grandmother, a noted belle of that day, had danced at the Court of George II.

LORD CURZON'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

The late Lady Curzon's two sisters both followed her example and married Englishmen, or rather one should say an Englishman and a Scotsman—for the one is Lady Suffolk, and the other, Mrs. Colin Campbell, is wife to a gallant Scots officer who had seen a great deal of soldiering before he became the husband of the second Miss Leiter. Lord Curzon remains on very close and affectionate terms with his wife's family, and since the tragically premature death of Lady Curzon, he and his little daughter have spent a portion of each year with Mrs. Leiter.

A PICTURESQUE PRESIDENT.

An interesting personality will be seen in London in the course of the ensuing summer, when President Diaz visits the Mexican Exhibition to be held at Sydenham. He is rapidly approaching his eightieth year, and has held his present position for nearly a quarter of a century. He took part in resisting the French invasion in 1863, and headed an insurrection against the Government a dozen years later. He has probably had a more romantic career than any public man of the present day. Out in Mexico his position is unique, for his influence is as great as that of the Czar. The power of his personality is such, however, that in spite of his iron hand, he is a popular hero among his people.

THE YOUTHFUL REVOLUTIONIST.

Diaz first sprang into fame at the age of twenty-four, when he was a professor of law in Oaxaca, by practically raising a revolution through a vote. He was called upon to vote for a certain measure, but excused himself from doing so, explaining that he preferred not to exercise his right of voting. Upon this remark his companion said, "Yes, one does not vote when one is afraid." "This reproach burnt into me like fire," wrote President Diaz in his diary at the time, "and made me seize the pen which was again proffered me. Pushing my way between the electors I passed up the room and recorded my vote, not for Santa Anna, but in favour of Senator Don Juan Alvarez, who figured as chief of the revolutionary movement.

A RAPID RISE.

Diaz hastily fled from the town, and gathered round him a little force of fierce revolutionaries, spoiling for a fight. He gave battle to the troops sent to arrest him, and won his first victory. From that day he was a made man. His rise was rapid. Before he was thirty he had already become a colonel and a famous leader. Then his party came into power, and he was made a "General of Brigade."

HERO OF FIFTY FIGHTS.

It was not long before the country was again in a state of civil war. Diaz, of course, was in the thick of the fighting, and no sooner had he crushed the opposition than he found himself obliged to start a fresh campaign against the French, who were invading the country. In all, Diaz fought in no fewer than fifty engagements. He was twice seriously wounded, and often slightly hurt. Three times she was made a prisoner, and three times escaped. After the country had somewhat settled down, and the French troops which had been poured into the country had withdrawn, he was elected President. He has been unanimously elected seven times since.

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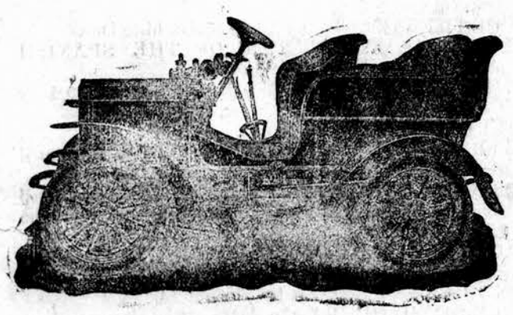

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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means: thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters the foundation and great danger of Colds, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, herpes, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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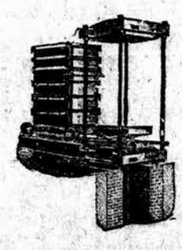

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Strong and healthy, quite fit, don't you know,
And be merry as crickets
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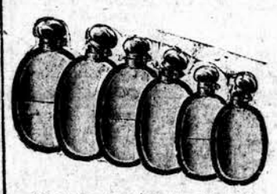

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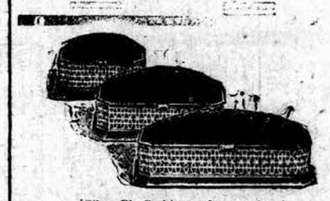

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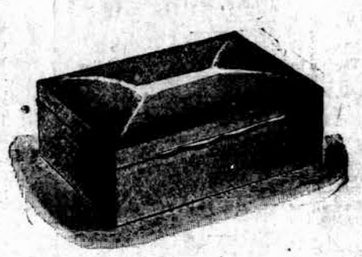

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